

**Annual Management Report of the 2014 Southeast  
Alaska Commercial Purse Seine and Drift Gillnet  
Fisheries**

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Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



## Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, and Special Publications. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

<b>Weights and measures (metric)</b>		<b>General</b>		<b>Mathematics, statistics</b>	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code	AAC	<i>all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations</i>	
deciliter	dL	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	H <sub>A</sub>
gram	g			base of natural logarithm	<i>e</i>
hectare	ha			catch per unit effort	CPUE
kilogram	kg	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	coefficient of variation	CV
kilometer	km			common test statistics	(F, t, $\chi^2$ , etc.)
liter	L	at	@	confidence interval	CI
meter	m	compass directions:		correlation coefficient	
milliliter	mL	east	E	(multiple)	R
millimeter	mm	north	N	correlation coefficient (simple)	r
		south	S	covariance	cov
		west	W	degree (angular)	°
		copyright	©	degrees of freedom	df
		corporate suffixes:		expected value	<i>E</i>
		Company	Co.	greater than	>
		Corporation	Corp.	greater than or equal to	≥
		Incorporated	Inc.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
		Limited	Ltd.	less than	<
		District of Columbia	D.C.	less than or equal to	≤
		et alii (and others)	et al.	logarithm (natural)	ln
		et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	logarithm (base 10)	log
		exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.	logarithm (specify base)	log <sub>2</sub> , etc.
		Federal Information Code	FIC	minute (angular)	'
		id est (that is)	i.e.	not significant	NS
		latitude or longitude	lat or long	null hypothesis	H <sub>0</sub>
		monetary symbols (U.S.)	\$, ¢	percent	%
		months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec	probability	P
		registered trademark	®	probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	$\alpha$
		trademark	™	probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	$\beta$
		United States (adjective)	U.S.	second (angular)	"
		United States of America (noun)	USA	standard deviation	SD
		U.S.C.	United States Code	standard error	SE
		U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)	variance	
				population	Var
				sample	var
<b>Weights and measures (English)</b>					
cubic feet per second	ft <sup>3</sup> /s				
foot	ft				
gallon	gal				
inch	in				
mile	mi				
nautical mile	nmi				
ounce	oz				
pound	lb				
quart	qt				
yard	yd				
<b>Time and temperature</b>					
day	d				
degrees Celsius	°C				
degrees Fahrenheit	°F				
degrees kelvin	K				
hour	h				
minute	min				
second	s				
<b>Physics and chemistry</b>					
all atomic symbols					
alternating current	AC				
ampere	A				
calorie	cal				
direct current	DC				
hertz	Hz				
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH				
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

***FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO.15-08***

**ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT OF THE 2014 SOUTHEAST  
ALASKA COMMERCIAL PURSE SEINE AND DRIFT GILLNET  
FISHERIES**

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
LIST OF TABLES.....	iii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	iv
ABSTRACT .....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
PURSE SEINE FISHERY OVERVIEW.....	1
Purse Seine Chinook Salmon Harvest .....	4
Northern Southeast Alaska Purse Seine Fisheries .....	5
Northern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries .....	5
District 9.....	5
District 10.....	6
District 11.....	7
District 12.....	7
Section 13-C.....	10
District 14.....	10
Northern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries.....	11
Section 13-A.....	11
Section 13-B.....	11
Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery .....	12
Southern Southeast Alaska Purse Seine Fisheries .....	13
Southern Southeast Alaska Outside Fishery .....	13
District 4.....	13
Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries .....	15
District 1.....	15
District 2.....	16
District 3.....	18
District 5.....	19
District 6.....	19
District 7.....	20
Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery .....	21
SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON ESCAPEMENTS.....	22
Pink Salmon.....	22
Southern Southeast Subregion .....	22
Northern Southeast Inside Subregion .....	22
Northern Southeast Outside Subregion.....	23
Chum Salmon .....	23
Southern Southeast Subregion .....	23
Northern Southeast Inside Subregion .....	23
Northern Southeast Outside Subregion.....	23
Fall-Run Chum Salmon .....	23
Sockeye Salmon .....	24
DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES OVERVIEW .....	24
Drift Gillnet Chinook Salmon Harvests.....	25
District 1: Tree Point .....	26
Districts 6 and 8: Prince of Wales and Stikine .....	27
Fishery Overview.....	27
2014 Harvest Summary .....	28

Chinook Salmon Fishery .....	29
Sockeye Salmon Fishery.....	29
Pink Salmon Fishery.....	31
Coho Salmon Fishery .....	32
Escapement Summary .....	32
District 11: Taku/Snettisham .....	33
Fishery Overview.....	33
Chinook Salmon Fishery .....	34
Sockeye Salmon Fishery.....	35
Coho Salmon Fishery .....	37
Harvest and Escapement Summary .....	39
District 15: Lynn Canal .....	40
Fishery Overview.....	40
Section 15-A Sockeye Fishery.....	42
Section 15-A Fall Chum and Coho Fishery .....	42
Section 15-B and 15-C Fisheries .....	43
Section 15-C Fall Chum and Coho Fishery .....	43
District 15 Escapements.....	43
HATCHERY HARVESTS.....	45
Traditional Common Property Harvests .....	46
Terminal Harvest Area and Special Harvest Area Common Property Harvests.....	48
Neets Bay.....	48
Nakat Inlet .....	49
Kendrick Bay.....	49
Anita Bay.....	49
Speel Arm.....	50
Hidden Falls.....	50
Medvejie/Deep Inlet .....	51
Boat Harbor .....	52
Hatchery Cost Recovery Harvests .....	52
CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES.....	53
Introduction .....	53
Stikine River.....	54
Taku River.....	55
ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERIES .....	57
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....	58
REFERENCES CITED .....	58
TABLES AND FIGURES.....	59

## LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
1. Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014. ....	60
2. 2014 Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine salmon harvest by district, fishery, and species. ....	61
3. 2014 Southeast Alaska fishery exvessel value by area gear type and species, estimated by prices reported on fish tickets. ....	62
4. Southeast Alaska purse seine and drift gillnet fishery values in dollars (common property harvest), from 1975 to 2014. ....	63
5. Northern Southeast annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014. ....	64
6. Southern Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014. ....	65
7. Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Northern Southeast Alaska in 2013. ....	66
8. Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southern Southeast Alaska in 2014. ....	69
9. Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Neets Bay, Kendrick Bay, Anita Bay, Hidden Falls, Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Areas (THA), and Amalga Harbor Special Harvest Area (SHA) in Southeast Alaska in 2013. ....	72
10. 2014 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by subregion (in millions of index fish). ....	77
11. Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by district, for which the escapement index for each district and year was within (gray-shaded cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, from 2005 to 2014. ....	78
12. Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by stock group (in millions), and years for which the escapement index for each stock group was within (gray-shaded cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, 2005–2014. ....	79
13. Sustainable escapement goals and escapement indices for Southeast Alaska chum salmon, 1980–2014 (in thousands). ....	81
14. Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon stocks in 2014, compared to escapement goals. ....	82
15. Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southeast Alaska in 2014. (Gray shaded cells indicate no fishery occurred for this area and date.) ....	83
16. Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Speel Arm, Deep Inlet and Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska in 2014. ....	86
17. Alaska total commercial, common property, drift gillnet salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2014. ....	91
18. Southeast Alaska 2014 commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by area, harvest type, and species. ....	92
19. Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal / Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014. ....	93
20. Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014. ....	94
21. Southeast Alaska annual Stikine (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014. ....	95
22. Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014. ....	96
23. Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014. ....	97
24. Annual common property purse seine harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2014. ....	98
25. Annual common property drift gillnet harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2014. ....	101

26.	Southeast Alaska region 2014 private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest by district, organization, special harvest area, and species. ....	104
27.	Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, 1977–2014. ....	105
28.	Annual Canadian Stikine River harvests from all fisheries, 1972–2014. ....	106
29.	Annual Canadian Taku River harvests from all fisheries, 1979–2014. ....	107
30.	Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980–2014. ....	108
31.	Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980–2014. ....	109

## LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1. Southeast Alaska purse seine fishing areas. Fishing periods and areas are determined by emergency order. ....	110
2. Locations of terminal harvests in Southeast Alaska showing common property terminal harvest areas (THAs), private hatchery cost recovery special harvest areas (SHAs), and areas with both harvest types. ....	111
3. Southeast Alaska purse seine fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvest), from 1975 to 2014. ....	112
4. Southeast Alaska Region annual common property purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers of fish, for pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon, from 1960 to 2014. ....	113
5. Trends of pink salmon harvest and pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all sub-regions combined, from 1960 to 2014. ....	114
6. Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Southern Southeast sub-region, 1960–2014 (Districts 101–108). ....	115
7. Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside sub-region, 1960–2014 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113 sub-districts 51–59). ....	116
8. Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside sub-region, 1960–2014 (District 113, sub-districts 22–44 and 62–96). ....	117
9. Wild summer-run chum salmon escapement indices for the Southern Southeast stock group (1960–2014), Northern Southeast Inside stock group (1960–2014), and Northern Southeast Outside stock group (1982–2014). ....	118
10. Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska. ....	119
11. Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2014. ....	120
12. Southeast Alaska drift gillnet fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvests) from 1975 to 2014. ....	121



## ABSTRACT

A total of 49.8 million salmon were harvested in the commercial salmon fisheries in the Southeast Alaska and Yakutat Region in 2014. The harvest by purse seine gear of 40.4 million fish included traditional fisheries (35.6 million), hatchery terminal areas (1.6 million), hatchery cost recovery (1.7 million), Annette Island (1.5 million), and miscellaneous (<0.1 million). Common property purse seine harvests of 37.2 million salmon were below the most recent 10-year average harvest of 43.2 million and ranked as the 20th largest since statehood. The drift gillnet gear harvest of 5.5 million fish included traditional areas (4.2 million), hatchery terminal harvest areas (0.7 million), and Annette Island (0.6 million). Common property drift gillnet harvests of 4.9 million salmon were above the recent 10-year average harvest of 4.5 million and ranked as the fifth largest since statehood. Initial estimates for exvessel values of the common property purse seine and drift gillnet fisheries are \$58.2 million for seine and \$28.1 million for gillnet.

**Key words:** Commercial fisheries, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Annual Management Report, purse seine, drift gillnet, Southeast Alaska, Chinook salmon, sockeye salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, chum salmon, traditional harvests, common property harvests, terminal harvest area, cost recovery harvests.

## INTRODUCTION

This report describes the 2014 Southeast Alaska salmon net fisheries, including the purse seine, drift gillnet, terminal harvest area, hatchery cost recovery, United States–Canadian transboundary rivers (TBR), and Annette Island fisheries. A summary discussion of fishery management actions and outcomes is presented along with landing estimates compared to historical harvests. Unless specified otherwise, all averages referred to are recent 10-year averages. This annual report was formerly part of a report that summarized the Region 1 commercial, personal use, and subsistence salmon fisheries as a report to the Alaska Board of Fisheries (board). An overview summary of the 2014 Southeast Alaska regional salmon fisheries (Conrad and Gray 2014), as well as summaries of the 2014 Southeast Alaska regional troll fisheries (Skannes et al. 2015) and the 2014 Yakutat Area set gillnet fisheries (Woods and Zeiser 2015), are published as separate reports and together describe the 2014 salmon season.

## PURSE SEINE FISHERY OVERVIEW

During the years following Alaska statehood (1960–2013), the common property purse seine fishery has accounted for approximately 77% of the total commercial salmon harvest in numbers of fish in the Southeast Alaska region. Pink salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) is the primary species targeted by the purse seine fleet, and therefore most management actions are based on inseason assessments of the abundance of pink salmon. In traditional purse seine fisheries, other salmon species are harvested incidentally to the pink salmon. Since 1960, the average percentage of all-gear harvest taken by the common property purse seine fishery, by species, has been 5% of Chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*), 44% of sockeye salmon (*O. nerka*), 15% of coho salmon (*O. kisutch*), 88% of pink salmon, and 50% of chum salmon (*O. keta*) harvests (Conrad and Gray 2014). Long-term average species composition of the common property purse seine fishery harvest has been <0.1% Chinook, 1.9% sockeye, 1.0% coho, 87.8% pink, and 9.3% chum salmon (Table 1).

Commercial salmon fishing regulation 5 AAC 33.310(a) allows traditional purse seine fishing in Districts 1 (Sections 1-C, 1-D, 1-E, and 1-F only), 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 (Sections 6-C and 6-D only), 7, 9, 10, 11 (Sections 11-A and 11-D only), 12, 13, and 14 (Figure 1). Although these specified areas are traditionally open or available for purse seine fisheries, regulations mandate that specific open areas and fishing periods be established by emergency order. In 2014, purse seining took

place in 6 Terminal Harvest Areas and Special Harvest Areas (THA and SHA) and 15 hatchery cost recovery locations (Figure 2). Traditional purse seine fisheries, fisheries in THAs and SHAs, hatchery cost recovery fisheries, Canadian TBR fisheries, and the Annette Island Reserve fisheries are discussed in separate sections of this report.

Districts 1 through 7 (Southern Southeast) and Districts 9 through 14 (Northern Southeast) are grouped for purposes of forecasting, harvest tabulation, and management. However, because both northern and southern portions are included in the same salmon registration area, purse seine fishermen can move freely inseason between districts based on run timing and abundance. Efforts are made to coordinate management actions regionally to account for seine effort distribution and strength of returns. Inseason assessments of pink salmon run strengths are determined from a combination of spawning escapement information from aerial surveys, foot surveys, observations from vessels, and from fishery performance data (i.e., catch per unit effort [CPUE]). In addition, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (department) charters purse seine vessels to conduct test-fishing assessments to determine run strength in selected areas, and conducts dockside sampling to determine pink salmon sex ratios to help assess run timing. Inseason run strength evaluations are made by comparing inseason information with historical data.

In 2014, expectations were for an average even-year pink salmon return and above average chum salmon returns. The regional all-gear harvest forecast going into the 2014 season was for 22 million pink salmon, with a harvest projection of 11.8 million chum salmon and a total harvest projection of 37.4 million salmon (Munro and Tide 2014). Final regional, all-gear harvests included 37.2 million pink, 6.7 million chum, and 49.8 million salmon of all species (Conrad and Gray 2014).

In 2014, the total harvest by purse seine gear was 40.4 million salmon, and the total common property purse seine harvest was 37.2 million salmon (Table 2). Common property fisheries include traditional wild stock fisheries and terminal area fisheries where fishermen compete to harvest surplus returns. The total common property purse seine harvest included approximately 28,300 Chinook, 901,000 sockeye, 389,000 coho, 33.5 million pink, and 2.4 million chum salmon. Historical common property purse seine harvests in traditional and THA fisheries from 1984 to 2014 are presented in Table 1, along with comparisons with the long-term, 54-year averages from 1960 to 2013, and the recent 10-year period from 2004 to 2013. The 2014 season common property purse seine harvest is 14% below the recent 10-year average of 43.2 million fish and ranks as the 20<sup>th</sup> largest common property purse seine harvest in the 55-year period since Alaska statehood.

Initial exvessel values based on prices reported on fish tickets are presented for the purse seine fishery as well as other fisheries in the region for comparison in Table 3. The purse seine fishery value of \$58.2 million comprises 38% of the total commercial value for salmon harvests in Southeast Alaska. Trends in value of the common property purse seine fishery following limited entry in 1975 are presented in Table 4 and Figure 3. Values for the purse seine fishery have generally increased since 2002, the lowest point since 1979, to the record high value in 2013. The total value includes \$45.3 million for Southern Southeast Alaska (districts 1–7), \$4.8 million for Northern Southeast Alaska (districts 9–14), and \$8.1 million for seine fisheries in Terminal Harvest Areas (THA). Initial estimates for the value of purse seine harvests by species based on prices from fish tickets indicates that chum were worth \$13.6 million, pink harvests were worth

\$32.8 million, sockeye were worth \$8.9 million, coho were worth \$1.9 million, and Chinook salmon were worth \$1.1 million.

Total common property purse seine harvests in northern districts in 2014 were 4.8 million fish, ranking 34th of the 55 years since statehood (Table 5). Harvests in southern districts were 32.3 million fish, ranking 11th since statehood (Table 6). Harvest records showing long-term trends for pink, chum, sockeye, and coho salmon for the region are presented in Table 1 and Figure 4. Regional pink salmon harvests continued the recent trend of lower even years in 2014. Regional common property seine harvests of chum salmon of 2.4 million were below the recent 10-year average of 4.0 million and ranked 25<sup>th</sup> highest since statehood. Harvests of sockeye salmon of 901,000 fish were well above both long-term and recent-year averages. Harvests of coho salmon of 389,000 were above the long-term and recent-year averages. Harvests for Chinook salmon were also above the long-term and recent-year averages.

Table 2 presents a detailed breakdown of the 2014 purse seine harvests by species, fishery type, and district. Common property harvests include 35.6 million fish in traditional areas and 1.6 million fish in hatchery terminal areas. Cost recovery seine harvests to support privately operated salmon enhancement programs totaled 1.7 million salmon, of which 73% were chum salmon. Seine harvests reported by the Annette Island Reservation totaled 1.5 million salmon. Miscellaneous harvests of 22,000 salmon include test fisheries authorized by ADF&G, illegally harvested fish confiscated by the Alaska Wildlife Troopers, and sales of fish from sport fishing derbies. Of the 35.6 million salmon harvested in traditional seine fisheries, 32.0 million were harvested in Southern Southeast districts and 3.6 million were harvested in Northern Southeast districts. At the district level, the largest harvest took place in District 4, followed by Districts 1, 2, and 3.

Following some earlier openings only in THAs, the 2014 purse seine fishery began on Sunday, June 15 with a combination of traditional and terminal harvest areas in Districts 2 and 12. Openings on this date included the following: the Kendrick Bay THA, District 2 shoreline outside Kendrick Bay, the Hidden Falls THA, and the Point Augusta index fishery. Summaries of the 2014 purse seine fisheries dates and times are shown for northern Southeast, southern Southeast, and for THAs in Tables 7, 8, and 9. Traditional seine fisheries are generally managed inseason based on aerial observations of escapements and evaluation of harvests.

Concurrent gear purse seine openings began May 1–June 10 in Neets Bay THA, and May 1–June 14 in Anita Bay THA. Rotational gear seine fisheries began June 14 in the Neets Bay THA, June 13 in the Anita Bay THA, and June 1 in the Deep Inlet THA. In the Kendrick Bay THA, only seine gear is allowed, and the area was open continuously beginning June 15.

The traditional summer pink salmon season ran through August 28 in most districts. There were four areas opened for fall chum salmon in 2014. Concurrent gear openings resumed late in the season at Neets Bay THA and Anita Bay THA through November 10 with minimal harvest and effort.

During the 2014 purse seine fishery, 261 permits were fished (Conrad and Gray 2014). Effort in 2014 decreased by 15 permits compared with 2013 likely due to a lower pink salmon forecast during the even-year cycle. In the 2008 season, 35 permits were purchased in a buyback program to initiate effort consolidation in the fishery. In 2012, the number of permits issued dropped by 64 due to an additional permit buyback program.

Summary information for pink salmon escapements by sub-region, district, and stock group is presented in Tables 10, 11, and 12. Summary information for chum and sockeye salmon escapements is presented in Tables 13 and 14. Escapement data is discussed in a later section of this report.

## **PURSE SEINE CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST**

Regulation 5 AAC 33.392(a) states that unless otherwise specified, Chinook salmon taken and retained must measure at least 28 inches from the tip of snout to tip of tail. This regulation applies to all purse seine, troll, and recreational fisheries, but not to the gillnet fisheries. Further, regulation 5 AAC 29.060 (b)(1) establishes a purse seine harvest allocation for Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger of 4.3% of the annual harvest ceiling established by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). For the 2014 season, based on a coastwide Abundance Index (AI) of 2.57 derived by the Chinook Technical Committee, the Alaska annual harvest ceiling was 439,400 treaty Chinook salmon, which resulted in a purse seine harvest allocation of 18,894 treaty Chinook salmon. The board adopted the Chinook salmon harvest guidelines as part of an overall allocation scheme among commercial and sport users resulting from implementation of the PST. Regulation 5 AAC 33.392(b) states that a purse seine permit holder may take but may not sell Chinook salmon between the sizes of greater than 21 inches and less than 28 inches. Chinook salmon less than 28 inches do not count against the Chinook salmon harvest quota. In addition, it is specified in regulation 5 AAC 29.060(c) that Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatcheries do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline, minus adjustments for pre-treaty hatchery production and estimation error.

The primary management tool used to limit purse seine harvests within the Chinook salmon harvest allocation is to establish fishing periods, by emergency order, when large Chinook salmon cannot be retained. When non-retention periods are necessary, it is preferable to implement the related orders either early or late in the season when the total salmon harvest rate is low. This allows for a more efficient release of large Chinook salmon and minimizes the impact of incidental mortality. Retention of Chinook salmon 28 inches or larger is permitted as long as possible during the period when harvest rates for other species are high. Once the Chinook salmon seine allocation is harvested, non-retention is required.

The total 2014 common property purse seine harvest (traditional and THA) of Chinook salmon was 28,290 fish, of which 27,185 were reported as 28 inches or larger and 1,105 as less than 28 inches (Table 1). An accounting of Chinook salmon harvests for treaty purposes is preliminary at this time. The estimated seine harvest of Alaska hatchery Chinook salmon is 11,649 fish. Of these Alaska hatchery fish, 11,381 are designated as “hatchery add-on” Chinook salmon that do not count against the seasonal harvest guideline. For all districts, 16,229 large Chinook salmon were caught in traditional fisheries, and 10,956 fish were caught in hatchery terminal area fisheries. The total large Chinook harvest of 27,185 fish minus the add-on Chinook harvest translates into a treaty Chinook salmon harvest of 15,804 fish. The treaty Chinook salmon harvest by seine gear in the Annette Island Reservation fishery was 193 fish. The resulting total purse seine harvest was 2,897 fish below the Chinook salmon treaty allocation for purse seine gear. The all-gear United States (U.S.) harvest of treaty Chinook salmon of 432,304 was 1.6% below the all-gear quota of 439,400 Chinook salmon.

## **NORTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES**

Purse seine fishing in Northern Southeast Alaska includes the fisheries that occur in Districts 9 through 14. Fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance but also includes fisheries in hatchery terminal harvest areas. In 2014, traditional, THA and SHA purse seine harvests in Northern Southeast Alaska totaled 5.8 million fish and included 4,400 Chinook, 19,000 sockeye, 190,000 coho, 3.6 million pink, and 1.9 million chum salmon (Tables 2 and 5). The 2014 harvest was below average and ranked 34th out of 55 years since 1960. The harvests of all salmon species were below the recent 10-year average and long-term average harvests.

### **Northern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries**

#### ***District 9***

District 9 is divided into 2 sections: Section 9-A includes the waters of Chatham Strait off the eastern shoreline of Baranof Island south of the latitude of Point Gardner to Coronation Island and is managed from the Sitka office; Section 9-B encompasses the waters of the western end of Frederick Sound and the southeast portion of Chatham Strait and is managed from the Petersburg office.

Section 9-A is composed of two separate stock groups with separate management approaches. The northern portion of Section 9-A (Subsection 109-20) is managed for early- to mid-run pink salmon returning to Red Bluff Bay, and the southern portion of Section 9-A (Subsection 109-10) is managed for late-run pink salmon returning to streams from Patterson Bay to Little Port Walter. This season, due to weak pink salmon returns, no purse seine openings occurred in Section 9-A. The pink salmon escapement index count to Subsection 109-20 streams was well below the lower end of the escapement target range, and the Subsection 109-10 escapement index was within the target range.

Major commercial fishing areas in Section 9-B include the waters adjacent to Admiralty Island between Little Pybus Bay and Point Gardner and the waters adjacent to the western side of Kuiu Island from Kingsmill Point to Table Bay. Based on the parent-year escapement, limited fisheries were expected to occur throughout the area.

Section 9-B test fisheries at Point Gardner and in the Kingsmill Point area were again conducted in 2014. Point Gardner and Kingsmill test fisheries are annual ongoing projects that assess pink and chum salmon abundance and timing for fish returning to Section 9-B and District 10. Test fishing at Point Gardner was scheduled to occur one day per week for 5 weeks starting in statistical week (SW) 26. Test fishing at Kingsmill was scheduled to occur once per week for four weeks starting in SW 27. The Point Gardner test fishery has proven to be a very good indicator for pink salmon returning to Frederick Sound and lower Stephens Passage, particularly to District 10. The Kingsmill test fishery was used as an indicator for runs returning to Frederick Sound and to eastern, lower Chatham Strait (Section 9-B and District 10). Results from the Kingsmill test fishery are generally less conclusive due to the test fishery catching fish heading north to Frederick Sound as well as south to Rowan and Tebenkof Bays. Results from the 2014 test fisheries provided run information that helped determine openings in Section 9-B and District 10.

Section 9-B was first opened for 39 hours on August 4 and 5 in SW 32. Point Gardner test fishing was poor in 2014 for the periods it was fished indicating weak pink salmon returns to Frederick Sound. The Kingsmill Point test fishery was only fished once with poor results. Aerial

surveys of Frederick Sound, including northern Kuiu Island, indicated weak returns; therefore, this opening was limited to the waters of Tebenkof Bay where adequate pink salmon abundance had been observed. Effort was light and harvest is confidential. Tebenkof Bay was again the only area open in Section 9-B the following 39-hr period commencing August 8. Effort increased to 12 boats fishing with a harvest for the two openings in SW 32 of 160,000 pink salmon. Although not a large harvest, the abundance of fish observed in the area was as expected for the time of year and escapements were progressing well.

In SW 33, open area in Section 9-B expanded to include all of Section 9-B south of Point Ellis. Fish had been observed moving along the outer shorelines and observations of pink salmon escapement were adequate considering time of year throughout lower 9-B. The first opening in SW 33 was for 39 hours beginning August 12. Effort for this opening dropped to nine boats but harvest increased to 123,000 pink salmon. Area and time remained the same for the following opening beginning August 16. This opening yielded the largest harvest of the season in Section 9-B with 18 boats harvesting 127,000 pink salmon.

Pink salmon abundance in Section 9-B declined rapidly in SW 34 and the 39-hr opening beginning August 20 was the final directed pink salmon opening. Ten boats fished this final opening with a harvest of 49,000 pink salmon. Aerial observations of pink salmon also indicated rapidly declining abundance in the area.

2014 harvest and escapement were below average in Section 9-B. Total harvest was the 33<sup>rd</sup> highest since statehood with 461,000 pink salmon harvested by the purse seine fleet (Table 2). Escapements were variable throughout the section with two of the three Section 9-B stock groups within and the third below target ranges. Overall, the Section 9-B indexed escapement of 504,000 pink salmon was within the target goal range of 480,000 to 1,130,000 fish (Table 12).

### ***District 10***

District 10 encompasses much of Frederick Sound and the southern portion of Stephens Passage. Its eastern boundary is about 10 miles northwest of Petersburg. Major fishing areas include the waters in and adjacent to Port Houghton, Windham Bay, and the waters adjacent to the southeast side of Admiralty Island including: Gambier Bay, Pybus Bay, and the Big Bend at the mouth of Seymour Canal.

The 2014 pink salmon return to District 10 was expected to support minimal pink salmon fisheries based on parent year escapements. Point Gardner test fishery data has proven to be a very good indicator of pink salmon returns to District 10. Test fishing began during the end of June and was below average and remained weak throughout the season. Overall, four test fishing periods were conducted at Point Gardner and indicated poor returns to District 10. The results from the Point Gardner test fishery were a key component in determining fishing time and area in 2014.

District 10 was open for two 15-hour openings and harvest was minimal with the first opening occurring on June 29. There was no effort during this opening. A second opening occurred on July 6. Since the Hidden Falls THA was not open, District 10 received relatively high effort for the time of year with 17 boats fishing. Harvest was very poor with 5,200 pink salmon harvested. Due to the poor harvest, poor Point Gardner test fishery results, and aerial observations of weak pink salmon abundance, District 10 did not open again.

Total pink salmon harvest in District 10 was 5,200 fish, well below average and the 44<sup>th</sup> largest since statehood (Table 2). Pink salmon escapement to District 10 was poor as three of the four stock groups were below target ranges and an overall pink salmon escapement index of 330,000 was well below the target range of 590,000 to 1,410,000 fish (Table 12).

### ***District 11***

District 11, Sections 11-A and 11-D, are designated in regulation as areas that may be opened to purse seining by emergency order. Section 11-A had not been opened since statehood, until the common property fisheries targeting enhanced DIPAC chum salmon returning to the Amalga Harbor SHA began in 2012. Section 11-D, Seymour Canal, has opened infrequently, most recently in 2010. In 2014, few pink salmon were harvested in the Chatham Strait corridor in District 12 and the approach areas to Seymour Canal in District 10. It is assumed that Seymour Canal pink and chum salmon stocks are harvested in these purse seine fisheries and no purse seine openings were provided in Seymour Canal in 2014. Consistent with other Northern Southeast Alaska inside pink salmon stock group performance, the two District 11 stock groups were below the management target range in 2014. Seymour Canal, with an escapement index of 51,000 pink salmon, was well below the management target range of 160,000 to 400,000 fish. The Stephens Passage stock group, with an escapement index of 33,000 fish, was also well below the 110,000 to 250,000 fish management target range. Four common property purse seine openings were held in a portion of the Amalga Harbor SHA in Section 11-A to target returning DIPAC-produced chum salmon in excess of cost recovery needs. On July 3, 17, 24, and 31, six-hour openings were allowed (Table 9) and a total of 101 permit holders harvested approximately 227,000 chum, 900 pink, and 1,400 sockeye salmon (Table 2).

### ***District 12***

Many separate purse seine fisheries may occur in the waters of District 12 due to its large size. The only areas opened to purse seining in 2014 were the Point Augusta index area and the Hidden Falls THA. The District 12 common property commercial purse seine fishery harvested 173,000 pink and 267,000 chum salmon (Table 2). The pink salmon harvest is 2.4% of the 10-year average harvest of 7.2 million fish while the chum salmon harvest is 16% of the 10-year average harvest of 1.7 million fish.

#### **Point Augusta**

The District 12 traditional purse seine fishery in upper Chatham Strait opened on Sunday, June 15 with the Point Augusta index area open for 15 hours. The Point Augusta openings are intended to provide information on pink salmon run strength and timing.

The Point Augusta index fishery takes place along a one-mile stretch of the Chatham Strait shoreline on northeast Chichagof Island, and since 1992, has been opened annually between late June and mid-July to monitor pink salmon run strength to northern inside waters. In 2014, there were eight 15-hour openings from June 15 to August 4 that served as index fisheries. These were the only openings provided in District 12 outside of the Hidden Falls THA in 2014. The initial opening on June 15 (SW 25) saw no effort. Pink salmon harvest for the remaining 15-hour index area openings varied from 17 to 67% of the recent 10-year average, with the exception of the July 6 (SW 28) fishery that had a harvest 136% of the recent 10-year average. Purse seine effort for these index area openings varied between 178% and 18% of the average for the statistical week, and catch per unit effort, though variable, was consistently below average. It became

apparent to fishery managers that the pink salmon return to northern southeast Alaska inside waters was poor, similar to, although weaker than, the parent year (2012). The Point Augusta seine harvest totaled 170,000 pink salmon, 32% of average, and 14,000 chum salmon, 28% of average. Species composition was 97.3% pink and chum salmon, 1.9% sockeye salmon, and 0.8% coho salmon. The area was open for a total of 120 hours or 29% of the 10-year average, 408 hours.

Tenakee Inlet pink salmon returns were poor in 2014, and with concerns of below average parent year returns of chum salmon to Tenakee Inlet systems, no purse seine opportunity was provided. The 2014 pink salmon escapement index for this stock, at 104,000 fish, is below the management target range of 210,000 to 510,000 fish (Table 12), but was proportionally the strongest stock group in District 12.

Fish returning to Freshwater Bay and to streams entering Chatham Strait along the eastern shoreline of Chichagof Island comprise the Freshwater Bay stock group. The 2014 index count of 21,000 pink salmon is well below the lower bound of the management target range of 80,000 to 180,000 fish.

A subsistence sockeye salmon fishery occurs in this area at the outlet stream to Kook Lake in Basket Bay. As of this writing, 17 permits have harvested 277 sockeye salmon, but not all the permits issued have yet been returned. Sockeye salmon escapement to Kook Lake has been monitored by a weir project funded and operated by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) from 2005–2007 and 2010–2014. The preliminary escapement for 2014, as counted by video camera through a net weir, is estimated at 7,620 sockeye salmon. Compared to the limited time series of escapement data on record, this escapement is above the average escapement of approximately 4,700 sockeye salmon.

### **Hawk Inlet Shoreline**

The western shoreline of Admiralty Island between Point Marsden and Funter Bay is known as the Hawk Inlet shoreline. Salmon stocks returning to their natal streams in Lynn Canal, Stephens Passage, Seymour Canal, Frederick Sound, and Chatham Strait pass through this area after entering from the ocean through Icy Strait, and turn north or south depending on their ultimate destination. Purse seining along the Hawk Inlet shoreline has been controversial due to the abundance of sockeye salmon, many of which are destined to inside drift gillnet areas in Districts 11 and 15. The Hawk Inlet shoreline was closed during July between 1984 and 1988 by BOF regulations. In 1989, the BOF adopted the *Northern Southeast seine salmon fishery management plan* [5 AAC 33.366] that restored seining along the Hawk Inlet shore and placed a harvest limit of 15,000 sockeye salmon for the fishery during July. The BOF authorized the department to manage the Hawk Inlet fishery in July such that any portion of District 12 north of Point Marsden may be opened when a harvestable surplus of pink salmon is observed. The BOF also specified that open area and time must take into consideration conservation concerns for all species in the area. In January 2006, the BOF further clarified that the sockeye salmon harvest limit applied to only wild fish. The fishery has been opened in 1989, 1992–1994, 1999, 2001, 2003–2006, 2009, 2011, and 2013. A variety of factors and run strength assessments have been used by ADF&G to help determine whether prosecuting a July purse seine fishery on this shoreline is warranted, and if so, how the fishery will be structured. The assessment methods used by ADF&G to determine if a harvestable surplus of pink salmon exists are as follows:



1. Parent year pink salmon escapements: The 2012 Taku River fish wheel pink salmon catch was 65% of average. The overall escapement index value of the northern southeast inside subregion parent year escapement fell below the escapement goal range. Twelve of 21 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion were below management targets.
2. Standardized test fishing along the Hawk Inlet shoreline occurred on June 27, July 5, July 12, and July 18, 2014. The pink salmon harvest was consistently below average, and overall CPUE of pink salmon was 24% of average.
3. Aerial surveys of the Hawk Inlet shoreline conducted in late June through early July did not indicate an abundance of pink salmon. Local area pink salmon streams such as Wheeler Creek and Greens Creek experienced very poor returns in 2014.
4. District 15 drift gillnet pink salmon harvests for SW 27, 28, and 29 (June 29–July 19) were between 0.6% and 15% of average. District 11 drift gillnet pink salmon harvests for the same time frame were between 0.8% and 5% of average.
5. Taku River Canyon Island fish wheel cumulative catch of pink salmon through July 20 was 37% of average, and the Chilkat River fish wheel cumulative catch was less than 1% of average.

Overall assessment indicated a well below average return of north bound pink salmon along the Hawk Inlet shoreline in July. Should ADF&G determine that pink salmon abundance is sufficient to open the Hawk Inlet common property purse seine fishery, the department considers any possible conservation concerns for other salmon stocks, most significantly sockeye salmon, per the *Northern Southeast seine salmon fishery management plan*. The primary sockeye salmon stocks transiting the Hawk Inlet shoreline during July include those originating from the Chilkat River/Lake, Chilkoot Lake, Berners Bay rivers, Taku River, and Port Snettisham stocks including Snettisham Hatchery enhanced sockeye and wild Speel and Crescent Lake stocks. There were no conservation concerns for Chilkat River origin sockeye based on fish wheel and sonar counts during this time period. Inseason abundance estimates of Taku River sockeye salmon suggested average run timing. Based on Chilkoot River weir counts the sockeye salmon run to that system was developing well above average. The wild Port Snettisham Speel Lake sockeye parent year escapements were near the minimum of the biological escapement goal (BEG) range. Purse seine openings along the Hawk Inlet shoreline were not warranted in 2014 due to very weak pink salmon returns.

### **West and Southwest Admiralty**

The west Admiralty shoreline south of Hawk Inlet was not opened in 2014. The escapement index for the West Admiralty stock group produced an index count of 5,200 pink salmon, approximately 10% of the lower bound of the management target range of 50,000 to 120,000 fish.

Southwest Admiralty Island seine fisheries were not opened in 2014. The escapement index for the southwest Admiralty stock group was 33,000 pink salmon, approximately 33% of the lower bound of the management target range of 100,000 to 250,000 fish. Subsistence salmon fisheries occur in the sheltered waters of Kootznahoo Inlet on Admiralty Island east of the community of Angoon. Sockeye salmon have been historically harvested in Kanalku Bay and coho and sockeye salmon are harvested near the outlet of the Hasselborg River in Salt Lake. In recognition of the importance of these subsistence fisheries to Angoon residents, approximately 10 miles of shoreline from Parker Point to Point Samuel have not been opened to commercial purse seine gear for many years to provide additional protection for salmon returning to these important

subsistence systems. In 2014, the sockeye salmon escapement to Kanalku Lake was monitored by a weir project funded by the USFWS and operated by ADF&G. This is the 8<sup>th</sup> year for this weir project and 14<sup>th</sup> year of escapement estimates for this lake including a mark-recapture project from 2001 to 2006. Preliminary escapement, as counted through a metal picket weir in 2014, is estimated to be 1,398 sockeye salmon, 97% of the previous 10-year average escapement of 1,439 fish. The Kanalku Lake system has a partial barrier falls that sockeye salmon must negotiate on their return to the lake. Since 2012, camera weirs have been operated below the falls in conjunction with the picket weir above the falls. Returning sockeye salmon success in ascending the falls varies with respect to such factors as stream flow velocities and predation pressure. Plunge pool modifications occurred at the base of the falls in late 2013. In 2012, 49% of the sockeye salmon documented arriving at the base of the falls were passed through the picket weir above. In 2013, 74% of the returning sockeye successfully ascended the falls. The preliminary success rate for 2014 is 65%. The subsistence fishery in Kanalku Bay this year has an estimated harvest of 850 sockeye salmon, based on an expansion of the 59 permits returned out of the 95 permits issued.

### **Catherine Island and Kelp Bay**

Section 12-A south of Point Hayes along the Catherine Island and Baranof Island shorelines is managed from the Sitka office. Within this area is the Hidden Falls Hatchery THA as well as several productive pink and chum salmon systems in Kelp Bay. In early to mid-July, Ralph's Creek in Middle Arm is monitored for summer chum salmon returns. If the chum salmon escapement is adequate in the Middle Arm, then Kelp Bay and the Catherine Island shoreline are normally opened south of the Point Lull Light providing additional area to harvest Hidden Falls Hatchery as well as wild stock chum salmon. This season, pink salmon returns to Kelp Bay were extremely weak and no purse seine fisheries were opened. The pink salmon escapement index for the Kelp Bay stock group was only 10,500 fish, 18% of the lower bound of the management target range. The chum salmon peak escapement count to Ralph's Creek in Middle Arm was 10,500 fish, well above the 10-year average of 5,500 fish.

### ***Section 13-C***

Section 13-C, which includes Hoonah Sound and outer Peril Strait, was not opened in 2014 due to very weak pink salmon returns. Pink salmon escapements to Section 13-C were only 25% of the lower bound of the management target range. Saook Bay and Rodman Bay contain the two most productive summer chum salmon systems in Section 13-C and chum salmon escapements to both systems were about half of the recent 10-year average.

### ***District 14***

Several separate purse seine fisheries may occur in District 14 due to the large area of Icy Strait. The only fishing area open in District 14 in 2014 was Excursion Inlet, when there was opportunity to target fall chum salmon returning to Excursion River.

The Whitestone fishery, located along the northeast Chichagof Island shoreline, typically opens mid to late July to target middle run pink salmon stocks returning to Icy Strait, Chatham Strait, Lower Lynn Canal, and Stephens Passage. Pink salmon escapements for the north Chichagof stock group were very poor with an index count of 17,200 fish, 14% of the lower bound of the management target range of 120,000 to 280,000 fish.

Idaho Inlet and Port Althorp were not opened in 2014.

## **Northern Southeast Alaska Outside Fisheries**

### ***Section 13-A***

In Section 13-A, separate fisheries occurred in Lisianski Inlet, Portlock Harbor, Slocum Arm, and Salisbury Sound. The strengths of the pink salmon returns to stock groups in Section 13-A were mixed. Lisianski Inlet was not opened this season, however, with good escapements to Stag Bay, Lisianski Strait was opened beginning July 17 with openings continuing through August 17. Effort and harvest was minimal. The escapement index for the Lisianski stock group was near the upper management target range of 270,000 pink salmon. Salisbury Sound was first opened July 24 with openings continuing through August 17. The harvest of 292,000 pink salmon was well below the recent 10-year average though it was the highest even-year harvest since 2006. The escapement index count for the Salisbury stock group was slightly above the lower bound of the management target range.

Pink salmon returns to Portlock Harbor and Slocum Arm on West Chichagof Island were very strong. These areas were first opened July 17 with openings continuing through August 25. This season 417,000 pink salmon were harvested in the Portlock Harbor fishery, nearly three times the recent 10-year average. In the Slocum Arm fishery, 1,316,000 pink salmon were harvested, above the recent 10-year average harvest, and 39,000 chum salmon were harvested, slightly below the recent 10-year average.

The escapement index count for the Portlock stock group was three times the upper management target range for pink salmon of 130,000 fish. The chum salmon peak escapement count to Black River was 8,425 fish, 80% of the recent 10-year average. The pink salmon escapement index for the Slocum Arm stock group was 644,000 fish, above the upper bound of the management target range. Chum salmon escapement counts to Slocum Arm area streams overall were close to the recent 10-year average.

### ***Section 13-B***

Openings in Section 13-B may occur in six separate locations including Sitka Sound, Redoubt Bay, West Crawfish Inlet, Necker Bay, Whale Bay, and Redfish Bay. Sitka Sound, West Crawfish Inlet, and Whale Bay provide for directed harvest of wild pink and chum salmon, and Redoubt Bay, Necker Bay, and Redfish Bay for directed harvest of sockeye salmon.

Sitka Sound has two distinct purse seining areas which have different management considerations due to hatchery production. The southern portion of Sitka Sound includes the Eastern Channel/Silver Bay corridor with several productive pink salmon streams as well as very large returns of hatchery produced chum salmon returning to Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA. Though there is no specific management plan for Eastern Channel purse seine fisheries, hatchery chum salmon allocation considerations are incorporated in providing traditional purse seine openings for pink salmon. Sitka Sound opened for directed pink salmon harvest beginning July 17 with openings continuing through September 4. The Eastern Channel area was closed to seining after August 13 due to Medvejie Hatchery chum salmon broodstock concerns. The total harvest in the Sitka Sound traditional seine fishery was 553,000 pink salmon and 87,000 chum salmon. The pink salmon harvest was about half of the recent 10-year average harvest. Of the total chum salmon harvest, 45,000 were reported from northern Sitka Sound and likely wild chum salmon returning to Nakwasina River and Katlian River. The remaining 42,000 fish were reported from the Eastern Channel area and likely of hatchery origin.

Pink salmon escapements were very good with the escapement index for the Sitka Sound stock group above the upper bound of the management target range.

Whale Bay was not opened this season. Pink salmon escapements to all Whale Bay systems were very good with the escapement index at 243,000 fish, well above the upper bound of the management target range. The peak count of chum salmon to the Great Arm head stream was 1,510 fish, well below the recent 10-year average escapement of 9,200 fish. West Crawfish Inlet systems had excellent returns with openings beginning July 17 and continuing through August 17. The maximum participation in any one fishing period was two boats and 96,000 pink salmon and 6,400 chum salmon were harvested for the season. There are only two index streams in West Crawfish Inlet and the pink salmon escapement index count was 230,000 fish compared to the upper bound of the management target range of 100,000 fish. The chum salmon peak count was 3,065 fish, less than half the recent 10-year average.

The Redoubt Bay and Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan [5 AAC 01.760] calls for commercial purse seine openings when the projected total escapement will exceed 40,000 fish. Projections in early July indicated the sockeye salmon return to Redoubt Lake might exceed 40,000 fish, however, the projections steadily declined throughout the season indicating the run was earlier than normal and the final weir count for the season was approximately 19,000 sockeye salmon. The optimum escapement goal for Redoubt Lake is 7,000–25,000 sockeye salmon.

This season aerial observations indicated there was insufficient abundance to provide seine openings targeting sockeye salmon in both Redfish Bay and Necker Bay.

### **Northern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery**

Aerial surveys of the Excursion Inlet area in late August indicated a harvestable surplus of fall chum salmon in the area. Directed fall chum fisheries occurred north of the Porpoise Islands on August 31, and north of the latitude of Excursion Point on September 4, for 12 hours each. Approximately 17,850 fall chum salmon were landed in these two openings. Aerial surveys of the Excursion Inlet area in early September did not indicate continued abundance of fish in the area so the department closed this fall chum fishery after September 4. The peak escapement index count of 10,800 fish is above the recent 10-year average count of 4,600 fish and within the management target range of 4,000 to 18,000 fish.

Southwest Admiralty seine fisheries can occur south of Angoon in statistical areas 112-18 and 112-19 and often include openings inside some of the bays targeting fall chum salmon. In 2014, no surpluses of chum salmon were available for fall fisheries. The peak aerial survey of 6,700 chum salmon for Chaik Bay Creek is slightly above the 10-year average of 6,500 fish. The department has not developed a formal fall chum salmon escapement goal for any streams in this area.

Northwest Kuiu Island directed fall chum salmon fisheries can occur in waters of Section 9-B in and around Security Bay and in Port Camden. Security Bay was open for three 12-hour periods on August 28, August 31, and September 4 with Port Camden being included for one 12-hour period on September 4 to take advantage of good fall chum salmon runs. No harvest was reported from Port Camden and harvest from Security Bay is confidential due to low effort. Fall chum salmon escapement to Section 9-B was good and indexed chum salmon escapement to

Security Bay and Port Camden were within their respective sustainable escapement goal (SEG) ranges (Table 13).

North Sitka Sound directed chum salmon fisheries can occur in the waters of Section 13-B targeting fall chum salmon returns to Katlian Bay and Nakwasina Sound. North Sitka Sound was open for one 15-hour period on September 4, to take advantage of good fall chum salmon runs, no harvest was reported.

## **SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST ALASKA PURSE SEINE FISHERIES**

Purse seine fishing in Southern Southeast Alaska occurs in Districts 1 through 7. As in Northern Southeast Alaska, fishery management is driven primarily by pink salmon stock abundance. However, during the early portion of the season, PST harvest sharing provisions, and the need to limit the harvest of Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon in accordance with the PST determine management decisions in District 4.

Purse seine fishing opportunities targeting species other than pink salmon occur in Southern Southeast Alaska. In lower District 2, early season openings target Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association's (SSRAA) Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon. Late season openings targeting wild stock fall chum salmon typically occur in the Cholmondeley Sound area of District 2. There was one fall chum salmon opening in 2014.

In 2014, the common property purse seine harvest total (traditional and THA) in southern Southeast Alaska was 32.3 million fish which ranks 11<sup>th</sup> since 1960. The harvest included: 26,014 Chinook, 882,264 sockeye, 358,562 coho, 30.0 million pink, and 1.1 million chum salmon (Tables 2 and 6).

### **Southern Southeast Alaska Outside Fishery**

#### ***District 4***

District 4 includes all waters north of Cape Muzon, west of District 3, and south of a line from Helm Point on Coronation Island to Cape Lynch. District 4 is a mixed stock fishery and harvests salmon bound for both southeast Alaska and Canadian streams.

The 2009 PST agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 104 purse seine fishery. The agreement allows the District 104 purse seine fishery to harvest 2.45 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon prior to ADF&G statistical week 31 (referred to as the treaty period). The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 1.1 million fish (200,000 Nass and 900,000 Skeena) or the actual in-river escapement, whichever is less.

The District 4 purse seine fishery opens the first Sunday in July; in 2014 the initial opening was July 6 during SW 28 (Table 8). The fishing plan for District 4 before SW 31 was based on the preseason Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) sockeye salmon run forecast of approximately 642,000 fish for the Nass River and 2.3 million fish for the Skeena River. Management actions took into account the preseason forecast and the "underage" of sockeye salmon harvested by the United States in the District 4 fishery from the 1999 through 2013 seasons.

In 2014, based on the forecasted run to the Skeena and Nass Rivers, the AAH for District 4 was initially 45,000 Nass and Skeena River sockeye salmon. The initial opening in District 4 was set

at 15 hours. During this opening approximately 21,000 sockeye salmon and 145,000 pink salmon were harvested by 31 vessels, with a pink salmon CPUE of 4,600 fish per vessel. The harvest of 21,000 sockeye salmon was the best harvest in SW 28 since 2001. To remain within the preseason AAH, the district closed for the rest of SW 28. In addition, the rest of the districts in SE Alaska closed in SW 28 due to below average pink salmon abundance in the northern regions and the concern that the entire purse seine fleet would move to southern Southeast if only the southern districts were open.

In SW 29, District 4 was again open for a single 15-hour period and remained closed for the midweek opening even though the harvest of pink salmon was the best on record for SW 29. The previous week's harvest of sockeye salmon brought the sockeye salmon catch to 31,000 fish by 75 vessels. Inseason estimates of sockeye salmon returns to the Skeena River were showing an increase but inseason estimates to the Nass River were showing a decrease. The mid-week opening was only for Districts 1 and 2 in southern Southeast Alaska.

For SW 30, District 4 was open for an initial 15-hour opening and a 15-hour midweek period. By this time it was clear that sockeye salmon abundance in District 4 was larger than had been observed in many years. In addition, over 800,000 pink salmon were harvested.

During the treaty period, District 4 remained closed during two potential openings to ensure that catches remained within the AAH. A total of 115,015 sockeye salmon were harvested by 101 purse seine vessels prior to SW 31 which was above average. In past years, 60% to 80% of the sockeye salmon harvested have been of Nass and Skeena origin. Thus, it is anticipated that approximately 80,000 Nass and Skeena sockeye salmon may have been harvested in the District 4 purse seine fishery during the treaty period.

After the treaty period, in SW 31, District 4 was moved into a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing schedule in response to the strong pink salmon return to southern Southeast Alaska (Table 8). Effort peaked at 98 vessels during SW 32 and then declined through the end of the season on August 28, with a total of eight 39-hour openings and a final opening of 15 hours. Effort was greater in District 4 during the 2014 season due to the increased availability of sockeye and pink salmon in the district and the poor pink salmon harvests in northern Southeast Alaska.

The 60 hours that District 4 was open in 2014 prior to SW 31 is comparable to the 1985–1998 average of 62 hours, the 1999–2008 average of 64 hours and the 2009–2013 average of 69 hours. The total number of boats that fished prior to SW 31 in District 4 was 101 boats and was lower than the 1985–1998 average of 139 boats, above the 1999–2008 average of 47 boats and the 2009–2013 average of 31 boats. The total treaty period sockeye salmon harvest prior to SW 31 is also down considerably despite a large increase in the average sockeye salmon harvest per boat-day since 1984. The seine fleet moves freely between districts as various species are harvested so seining opportunities elsewhere affect the effort and harvest in District 4.

The District 4 purse seine fishery had the largest harvest of sockeye salmon in recent years along with 10 million pink salmon, the highest since 2007. For the season, 149 purse seine vessels harvested 10.9 million pink, 702,000 sockeye, 142,000 coho, 169,000 chum, and 11,000 Chinook salmon (Table 2). The effort of 149 vessels was just below the 1985–2013 average effort of 156.

## **Southern Southeast Alaska Inside Fisheries**

### ***District 1***

District 1 encompasses all waters east and north of a line from the southernmost tip of Caamano Point to 54°40.00' N. latitude, 131°45.00' W. longitude and north of the U.S./Canada border in Dixon Entrance. Purse seining primarily takes place in the waters of Revillagigedo Channel, which is immediately south of Ketchikan, and along the Gravina Island shoreline as the season progresses and escapements begin to improve. The run timing to Revillagigedo Channel is generally early and provides some of the first opportunity in the Ketchikan area for harvest of returning wild stock pink salmon.

During 2014, the District 1 purse seine fishery pink salmon catch was the ninth largest since statehood. The fishery started on July 6 with normal early season lines, which included the Percy Islands. The harvest of pink salmon began with 26 boats harvesting 122,000 pink salmon, during the initial 15-hour opening in SW 28. Aerial surveys to the early run systems in Boca De Quadra and Smeaton Bay showed escapements were above expectations and early. There was no midweek opening in SW 28 due to poor northern Southeast returns and to keep the purse seine fleet distributed throughout SE Alaska districts rather than moving to the southern districts. The next opening was for 15 hours and occurred on Sunday, July 13 in SW 29. Effort and catch both increased with 38 boats harvesting 270,000 pink salmon. Aerial surveys continued to show good returns in all of the early run District 1 systems and pink salmon catches were above average. On July 17, District 1 opened for a 15-hour midweek fishery with a large increase in effort to 84 boats due to continued poor catches in northern Southeast Alaska. Catch increased to 549,000 pink salmon, primarily in Revilla Channel. Harvests and escapements continued to be strong during the initial 15-hour opening in SW 30, on July 20. Effort remained high and 458,000 pink salmon were harvested by 62 boats. Harvest and effort increased dramatically when the Gravina shore along with the mouth of Carroll Inlet opened for the SW 30 midweek period of 15-hours. Eighty-four boats harvested 773,000 pink salmon along with 21,000 chum salmon.

For the first two-day opening occurring in SW 31, 94 boats harvested 933,000 pink salmon. Escapements in early run District 1 systems were nearly filled out and middle run systems were starting to look strong. The biggest concern to managers was the large number of vessels in the district due to poor salmon harvests in northern Southeast Alaska. The northern line in the district was modified for the SW 31 midweek opening, but was moved back into Carroll Inlet for SW 32 along with a line change that included Gravina Island shore to Grant Cove. In addition, large schools of pink salmon were seen in George Inlet allowing for a one-day fishery there. This was only the fourth season in which pink salmon were targeted in George Inlet and the first since 2001. Northern lines in District 1 were modified in subsequent openings to harvest fish returning to George Inlet, Carroll Inlet and fish traveling through Tongass Narrows. The lower portion of Carroll Inlet and George Inlet were opened intermittently to harvest surplus pink salmon that continued to build up. East Behm Canal was opened up to Fox Point on August 16 (SW 33) to allow harvest on pink salmon returns building in the middle sections of District 1.

The final opening for directed pink salmon fishing occurred on August 28 with ten vessels harvesting 16,000 pink salmon. The total fishing time in District 1 was 402 hours; below the 1985–2013 average of 454 hours. Fishing time for District 1 was below average due to the 39 hours in week 31 and the lack of any fishing in September. The department was also more

conservative in the district due to the lack of fishing areas in northern Southeast Alaska bringing more effort into the district.

The District 1 purse seine harvest of all salmon species in 2014 was above the 1985–2013 average. The pink salmon harvest of 7.3 million fish was 122% of the average and the tenth highest District 1 pink salmon catch since statehood. The chum salmon harvest of 152,000 fish was approximately 51% of the average, the sockeye salmon harvest of 75,000 fish was 80% of the average, the coho salmon harvest of 53,000 fish was 133% of the average, and the Chinook salmon harvest of 1,549 fish was 276% of the average harvest (Table 2). Poor harvest rates in the northern portions of the region along with good CPUEs kept effort high in District 1. Effort peaked during SW 31 with 94 boats fishing the opening beginning July 27.

District 1 was open for 22 days with 14 openings for a total of 402 hours. This was a substantial improvement over the parent year, in 2012, when the district was open for only 339 hours in 19 days. Total fishing time was also well below the 1985–2013 average of 456 hours. District 1 pink salmon escapement exceeded the escapement goal in 2014. The indexed escapement to the district was 4.4 million pink salmon, well above the management target range of 1.02 to 2.71 million fish (Table 11). In addition, all three District 1 stock groups exceeded their management target ranges.

The McDonald Lake action plan was no longer in effect during the 2014 season but the strategies in the plan are often considered while making management decisions. The northern portion of Gravina Island opened for the first time on August 4. This section of shoreline remained open throughout the season. The BEG of 65,000–85,000 sockeye salmon was changed for McDonald Lake during the 2006 BOF cycle to a SEG of 70,000–100,000 fish and was then changed again to a SEG of 55,000–120,000 fish during the 2009 BOF cycle. The estimated escapement into McDonald Lake in 2014, based on expanded foot survey counts, is 43,400 sockeye salmon (Table 14). This is below the sustainable escapement goal range but much better than was seen in 2013.

No management actions were taken during the 2014 season for Hugh Smith sockeye salmon conservation. During the 2006 BOF meetings in Ketchikan, the board removed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern; however the department still maintains the option to enact closures if the forecast falls short of the escapement goal. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake was 10,397 sockeye salmon, which was within the escapement goal range of 8,000–18,000 fish (Table 14).

### ***District 2***

District 2 includes all waters south of a line from Narrow Point to Lemesurier Point, west of District 1 and east of a line from Point Marsh Light to 54°40.00' N. latitude, 132°17.50' W. longitude. Fishing primarily takes place in Clarence Strait and does not usually occur in the four major inlets, which include Kasaan Bay, Cholmondeley Sound, Moira Sound and Thorne Bay, where productive salmon streams are located. The run timing for pink salmon entering District 2 is generally later than District 1. Hatchery chum salmon have been entering the district in large enough numbers to warrant early fishing time, as early as mid-June, for the seine fleet. These hatchery chum salmon are returning primarily to Kendrick Bay, but Anita Bay, Nakat Inlet, and Neets Bay enhanced chum salmon are also present.



The waters of the Kendrick Bay THA were open by regulation, continuously to purse seine harvest, beginning Sunday, June 15, SW 25 (Table 9). A limited portion of lower District 2 was opened beginning June 15 in SW 25 to access SSRAA enhanced summer chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay (Table 8). These openings target Kendrick Bay summer chum salmon at a time when few wild stock salmon are present, and are managed to maximize the quality of those chum salmon. The open area for this fishery consists of those waters in District 2 north of 54°47.10' N. latitude (approximately ½ nmi south of McLean Point Light) and south of the northern tip of Polk Island. In addition, for 2014, waters were closed east a line that allowed fishing only within two miles of the Prince of Wales Island shoreline. The closure was used to lower harvest rates of salmon species other than chum salmon. These openings outside Kendrick Bay were traditionally 87 hours, or four days in duration, occurring Sunday through Wednesday each week for four weeks. In 2014, due to the elevated harvest of other species of salmon, anticipated increase in effort caused by poor fishing in northern Southeast Alaska, and the Hidden Falls closure, the fourth opening was only 15 hours.

Thirteen purse seine vessels caught 1,000 chum salmon during the first opening, the slowest start since 2006. The harvest improved to 66,000 chum salmon by 46 boats by the third week but was still poor compared to recent years. Over 5,000 sockeye salmon, 7,000 coho salmon and 42,000 pink salmon were also harvested by the third week of fishing. Due to the poor start in northern Southeast Alaska, and the closure of Hidden Falls, it was clear that large numbers of vessels would travel to District 2 if it was to open for four days. To ensure minimal harvest of species other than chum salmon, the spring fishery was reduced to 15 hours for the last opening. Overall, 74 vessels harvested 106,000 chum salmon in the spring Kendrick openings.

The traditional fishery in District 2 targeting local stocks of pink salmon opened Sunday, July 6 in SW 27 for 15 hours (Table 8). After the traditional Sunday fishery closed, portions of District 2 re-opened on Monday morning for 15 hours for the last spring Kendrick fishery. There was no midweek pink salmon opening due to poor returns in northern Southeast and an anticipated large movement of vessels to Districts 1 and 2.

During the traditional fishing period there were 14 openings ranging from 15 to 39 hours in duration following earlier extended openings targeting enhanced summer chum returns (Table 8). Pink salmon escapements, much like District 1, built rapidly compared to historical timing for the district. Traditional early lines for District 2 were used for the first four traditional openings. This includes the waters of District 2 south of the latitude of the northern tip of Polk Island. There were five 15-hour openings during SW 28, 29, and 30. Pink salmon harvests started normally for District 2, but for the opening on July 24 (the midweek opening in SW 30) pink salmon catch rates rose to 10,000 fish per boat. Escapements were beginning to build in Kasaan Bay by late July indicating a strong early showing of pink salmon, so the line was moved to the latitude of Windy Point for the mid-week period of SW 30. The region moved to 39-hour openings on July 27. Large numbers of vessels were in the southern districts with weak returns showing in some areas of northern Southeast Alaska. This was the beginning of a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing schedule for seine, which continued through SW 35. On the second two-day opening on August 1, the CPUE rose to 15,000 pink salmon per boat. Aerial surveys indicated more pink salmon moving into the district with Kasaan Bay and Cholmondeley Sound experiencing strong escapements considering the timing. The open area was expanded to the latitude of Island Point for SW 32 where 48 vessels averaged 22,600 pink salmon for a total harvest of over 1 million pink salmon. Aerial surveys continued to show strong early runs to

many areas of the districts and so for the August 9 fishing period the entire district was open, with the exception of a small portion of the Cleveland shore near Caamano Point. Strong harvests continued through August 17 and then began to taper off. On August 24, only 83,000 pink salmon were harvested by 29 vessels.

The final directed pink salmon opening occurred on Thursday, August 28, with seven boats harvesting 17,000 pink salmon. A total of 156 seine vessels fished District 2, above the 1985–2013 average of 151. The district was open for purse seine harvest for a total of 690 hours.

The District 2 traditional purse seine harvest of 4.5 million pink salmon (Table 2) was slightly above the 1985–2013 average of 4.2 million fish. Chum salmon harvests were slightly below average and down considerably from the last three years. The total traditional area harvest of 412,000 chum salmon was 111% of the 1985–2013 average of 459,000 fish. Limited portions of District 2 reopened to target fall chum salmon in SW 37 for one 12-hour opening before closing for the season (see Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery section). The District 2 sockeye salmon harvest of 43,000 fish was slightly above the 1985–2013 average of 41,600 fish, and the coho salmon harvest of 55,000 fish was slightly above the average of 50,000 fish. The Chinook salmon harvest of 1,900 fish was 376% of the average of 500 fish and was fourth best on record. Indexed escapement to the district of 1.29 million pink salmon was well above the upper end of the management target range of 0.29–0.77 million fish (Table 11).

### ***District 3***

District 3 encompasses all of the inside waters off of the west coast of Prince of Wales Island, from Point Marsh Light on the south end to Aneskett Point on the north end. It has a large and diverse geographical range and is a very productive pink salmon producing area. Some of the main fishing areas include the waters of Cordova Bay, containing fish bound for Hetta, Nutkwa, and Klakas Inlets in Section 3-A, the waters of Boca De Finas and San Christoval Channel in Section 3-B, and the waters of Sea Otter Sound in Section 3-C. The timing of pink salmon returns in District 3 is generally later and the district historically opens in SW 30.

The District 3 purse seine fishery initially opened Sunday, July 27 in SW 30 (Table 8). The initial opening was for 15 hours but District 3 quickly shifted into a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing schedule starting with the 39-hour opening in SW 31. Throughout the season there were eight, 39-hour openings before the final opening on August 28 for 15 hours. After the initial opening, fishing areas were expanded as pink salmon moved into the many bays in District 3. The open area in Section 3-A expanded north to Round Point during SW 32 and 3-B was open to Point Desconocida for one day. Pink Salmon escapement was building in western Sea Otter Sound, Cordova Bay, Hetta Inlet, and Klakas Inlet allowing an opening in Sea Otter Sound in the SW 32 midweek period along with more of Tlevak Strait. Sea Otter Sound was opened again for the SW 33 midweek period. Building pink salmon concentrations were observed throughout Cordova Bay allowing more aggressive fishing in Hetta Inlet and Klakas Inlet for SW 34. By SW 35, nearly all of the traditional areas of Sections 3-A and 3-B were open to allow harvest of what was clearly a strong return to most of the district. Sea Otter Sound was closed for SW 35 to allow escapement to streams on the eastern portion of the sound.

The District 3 purse seine pink salmon harvest of 4.2 million fish (Table 2) was slightly above the 1985–2013 average of 4 million fish. The seasonal harvest of sockeye salmon was 35,000 fish or 167% of the 1985–2013 average of 21,000 fish. The coho salmon harvest of 42,000 fish was 137% of the average of 30,000 fish. The chum salmon harvest of 53,000 fish was 48% of the

1985–2013 average of 110,000 fish. The Chinook salmon harvest of 348 fish was 120% of the 1985–2013 average of 290 fish. Indexed escapement to the district of 2.7 million pink salmon was well above the management target range of 0.95–2.54 million fish (Table 11). In addition, three of the four District 3 stock groups exceeded their management target ranges.

### ***District 5***

District 5 encompasses waters of western Sumner Strait, approximately 50 miles southwest of the community of Petersburg. Fisheries occur either inside the major bays, which include: Affleck Canal, Port Beauclerc, Shakan Bay, and Shipley Bay, or in the more exposed waters along the eastern side of District 5 between Cape Pole and Point Baker.

Pink salmon returns to District 5 in 2014 were expected to result in openings throughout the district based on parent year escapement. The first opening in District 5 occurred in SW 31 beginning August 4 for 39 hours with area limited to Affleck Canal. Affleck Canal was the only area in District 5 opened during 2014. Observations of pink salmon abundance did not indicate pink salmon in excess of escapement needs throughout the remainder of District 5. Affleck Canal was open for six 39-hour periods, with the final opening occurring on August 24 and 25 in SW 35. Effort was minimal throughout the season and harvest per opening is mostly confidential. The highest effort and harvest occurred in SW 33 when seven boats harvested 149,000 pink salmon.

District 5 pink salmon harvest in 2014 was 234,000 fish, the 24th highest since statehood (Table 2). Escapements were variable throughout the district. The Affleck Canal stock group was within its target range, whereas the Shipley Bay stock group was below target range. Overall, the pink salmon escapement index of 297,000 fish was within the management target range of 250,000 to 660,000 fish (Table 11).

### ***District 6***

District 6 is divided into four sections for management purposes. Purse seining in District 6 is limited to Sections 6-C and 6-D. These purse seine sections are between 15 and 30 miles southwest of Wrangell. Section 6-D includes most of the waters of northern Clarence Strait and the southern portion of Stikine Strait. Section 6-C is a small diamond shaped area adjacent to Screen Island and Lincoln Rock. Section 6-C together with the adjacent Screen Island shoreline of Section 6-D are the only waters in Southeast Alaska that may be fished simultaneously by the purse seine and drift gillnet fleets.

District 6 was expected to have a mediocre return of pink salmon based on parent year escapement. Escapements in 2012 were variable with two of the four stock group escapements falling below their target ranges and the other two stock group escapements falling within their target ranges. Pink salmon returns in 2014 were better than anticipated, especially to the Clarence Strait portion of District 6.

Initial seine openings in District 6 typically occur in SW 32, but have occurred as early as SW 30. In 2014, the initial opening in District 6 occurred in SW 31 beginning July 31 for 39 hours. Open area was limited to the southwest portion of Etolin Island to target returns to Mosman, Burnett, and McHenry Inlets. Effort was minimal with four boats fishing, but harvest was good considering timing, with 55,000 pink salmon harvested.

In SW 32, open area expanded and effort and harvest increased. New open area included the Screen Island shoreline, Onslow Island shoreline, and the Prince of Wales Island shoreline south of Ratz Harbor for 39 hours beginning August 4. Effort increased to 23 boats and pink salmon

harvest was 349,000 fish. Open area remained the same for the following 39-hour opening beginning August 8. Effort declined to 11 boats but harvest was still good with 153,000 pink salmon harvested. The 503,000 pink salmon harvested in SW 32 was the highest weekly harvest for the season.

Open area changed for each of the two openings in SW 33. Area expanded to include all of the Prince of Wales Island shoreline for the 39-hour opening beginning August 12. Section 6-C and the Screen Island portion of Section 6-D were closed for the 39-hour opening on August 16 and 17. Effort dropped to 16 boats fishing this week and harvest declined to 249,000 pink salmon.

There was one opening each in SW 34 and SW35. Open area remained the same as the previous opening for the 39-hour period on August 21 and 22. Effort increased slightly to 18 boats, but harvest was less with 159,000 pink salmon. The final opening occurred in SW 35 on August 24 and 25. Open area was reduced to the Prince of Wales Island shoreline in Section 6-D. Effort was minimal with five boats fishing. Harvests dropped precipitously with 5,500 pink salmon harvested. Most boats did not fish the entire opening.

District 6 purse seine pink salmon harvest exceeded expectations. Total pink salmon harvest of 971,000 fish was well above average and the eighth highest since statehood. Both the sockeye salmon harvest of 13,300 fish and the coho salmon harvest of 16,700 fish were above average. Harvest of Chinook and chum salmon were below average (Table 2). Pink salmon indexed escapement to District 6 was uniformly very good in the Clarence Strait portion of District 6. In Sumner Strait, the Totem Bay stock group indexed escapement fell just below target range. Pink salmon indexed escapement in 2014 for District 6 was 474,000 fish, well within the management target range of 210,000 to 570,000 fish (Table 11).

### ***District 7***

District 7 encompasses the waters of Ernest Sound, Bradfield Canal, Zimovia Strait, and Eastern Passage. Purse seining primarily takes place in the waters of Ernest Sound, 20 to 40 miles south of the community of Wrangell. District 7 is divided into two sections for management purposes: Section 7-A (northern) and 7-B (southern). Streams in Section 7-A have returns of pink salmon with early and middle run timing while Section 7-B streams exhibit middle to late run timing for pink salmon. Section 7-A is known as the Anan fishery, since management actions in Section 7-A are primarily based on the abundance of pink salmon returning to Anan Creek. Historically, the District 7 purse seine fishery has primarily harvested pink salmon. Beginning in 1997, chum salmon from enhancement facilities entered the district in large enough numbers to attract additional effort to the area.

2014 District 7 pink salmon returns were expected to be poor to good based on parent year escapements. Early returns to Section 7-A were expected to be poor; whereas, later returns to lower Section 7-A and Section 7-B were expected to be good. Returns to Anan Creek, the primary early pink salmon system in Section 7-A, was below desired levels in 2012 and returns of pink salmon escapements to Bradfield Canal were highly variable. Pink salmon returns to Anan Creek dictate early opening in Section 7-A but the pink salmon return did not develop as expected.

Section 7-A opened for 15 hours on July 6 in SW 28. Prior to the opening, observations of pink salmon returning to Anan Creek were good for the time of year indicating a harvestable surplus of pink salmon. Effort was high with 30 boats fishing and pink salmon harvest of 29,500 fish

was weak for the time of year. High effort during this initial opening was likely due to the Hidden Falls THA not opening.

In SW 29, Section 7-A was open for two 15-hour periods. Escapement to Anan Creek continued to build and escapement levels were acceptable for the time of year. Effort dropped for the first opening on July 13 with 16 boats fishing. Harvest was modest with 44,500 pink salmon harvested. During the following opening on July 17, effort and harvest increased with 28 boats harvesting 145,000 pink salmon. Similar to the first opening in Section 7-A the high effort could be partially attributed to the Hidden Falls THA not opening.

By SW 30, escapement to Anan Creek was good for the time of year. In addition, escapements to systems in Bradfield Canal were building. Section 7-A was open for 15 hours on July 20. Effort and harvest were similar to the prior opening with 33 boats harvesting close to 168,000 pink salmon. On July 24, Section 7-A was open for 15 hours. Effort decreased with 23 boats fishing and harvest was similar at 164,000 pink salmon.

In SW 31, Section 7-A was open for the last time and Section 7-B was open for the first time of the season. Section 7-A was open for a final 39-hour opening on July 27 and 28. Effort increased to 34 boats and harvest increased to 237,000 pink salmon, the highest harvest of the season in Section 7-A. Escapements to Anan were beginning to slow and escapement in some of the Bradfield systems were well behind for the time of year. Section 7-B opened for 39 hours beginning July 31 in a reduced area in an attempt to pass more fish into Section 7-A. Effort was moderate with 25 boats fishing and harvest was good with 331,000 pink salmon harvested. Total harvest in SW 31 of 568,000 pink salmon was the largest of the year in District 7.

Beginning in SW 32 all of Section 7-B was open. There were two 39-hour openings in SW32 resulting in a total of 485,000 pink salmon harvested. Effort was moderate with 13 and 22 boats fishing each opening respectively. Section 7-B remained on a two-days-on/two-days-off schedule for the remainder of the season. Effort dropped to less than 10 boats in each of the remaining four openings with a combined harvest of 210,000 pink salmon. The final 39-hour opening occurred on August 24 and 25 in SW 35.

In 2014, pink salmon harvest in District 7 was much higher than expected and one of the better harvests since statehood. Total harvest of 1.8 million pink salmon was the eighth highest harvest on record. Section 7-B accounted for the majority of the harvest with 1.03 million pink salmon harvested. Chum salmon harvest in District 7 was also good with an above average harvest totaling 117,000 fish (Table 2). Escapements to Section 7-A were mixed with decent escapement to Anan Creek, poor escapement to Bradfield Canal systems, and excellent escapement to the lower Section 7-A systems. Escapement was uniformly very good in Section 7-B systems. Overall, escapements to District 7 were good with both the Anan and Union Bay stock groups indexed escapements within their target ranges. District 7 indexed pink salmon escapement of 434,000 fish was near the midpoint of the target range of 260,000 to 690,000 fish (Table 11).

### **Southern Southeast Alaska Fall Chum Salmon Fishery**

Directed purse seine fishing on wild stock fall chum salmon returns was limited to District 2 in 2014. The District 2 fishery targets chum salmon returning to watersheds in Cholmondeley Sound.

Chum salmon harvest rates during the last directed summer pink salmon fisheries around Cholmondeley Sound did not show an overabundance of fall chum salmon returning to the

Cholmondeley Sound systems. There was only one directed fall chum salmon fishery in District 2 in 2014. The 12-hour opening occurred on September 10 (Table 8) with a total harvest of 1,879 fish by 5 vessels. Due to this poor harvest, no further openings occurred. Estimated chum salmon escapement into Disappearance and Lagoon Creeks was near the upper bound of the escapement goal range of 30,000 to 48,000 fish counted on the combined peak survey to both creeks (Table 13).

## **SOUTHEAST ALASKA SALMON ESCAPEMENTS**

This section provides a regional review of pink, chum, and sockeye salmon escapements. A summary discussion of Chinook and coho salmon escapements is included in the Annual Management Report for the 2014 Southeast Alaska/Yakutat Salmon Troll Fisheries (Skannes et al. 2015).

### **PINK SALMON**

Southeast Alaska pink salmon index streams are grouped into three stock groups that comprise aggregates of index streams across broad subregions: Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside (Piston and Heintz 2014). Escapement goals established for each of these sub-regions were further divided into “management targets” for the 15 management districts and 46 stock groups where pink salmon are monitored as an aid to assessing the spatial distribution of the pink salmon escapement across Southeast Alaska (Zadina et al. 2004).

The total 2014 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement index of 13.8 million fish ranked 14th since 1960 (Figure 5), and was the highest even-year index since 2004. Biological escapement goals were exceeded in the Southern Southeast and Northern Southeast Outside subregions, but the escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside subregion was below the goal range (Table 10). Management targets for pink salmon were not met for 7 of 15 districts with management targets (Table 11) and, at a finer scale, for 20 of the 46 pink salmon stock groups (Table 12). Nearly all of the districts and stock groups that were below management targets were in the Northern Southeast Inside subregion.

#### **Southern Southeast Subregion**

The Southern Southeast Subregion includes all of the area from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 1–8). The 2014 pink salmon harvest of 33.2 million fish was 150% of the recent 10-year average and was the third highest even-year harvest since 1960 (Figure 6). The escapement index value of 9.65 million fish exceeded the escapement goal range of 3.0 to 8.0 million index fish and was the 9<sup>th</sup> largest index in the time series, 1960–2013 (Table 10, Figure 6). Escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for 6 of 7 districts (Table 11) and for 15 of 18 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Table 12).

#### **Northern Southeast Inside Subregion**

The Northern Southeast Inside Subregion includes all of the area on the inside waters north of Sumner Strait (Districts 9–12, 13 inside, 14, and 15). The 2014 pink salmon harvest of 0.9 million fish was only 6% of the recent 10-year average and was one of the lowest harvests since 1960 (Figure 7). The escapement index value of 1.4 million fish was below the escapement goal range of 2.5 to 6.0 million index fish (Table 10, Figure 7). Escapement indices were below

management targets for 6 of 7 districts (Table 11) and for 17 of 21 pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Table 12).

### **Northern Southeast Outside Subregion**

The Northern Southeast Outside Subregion includes all of the outer coasts of Chichagof and Baranof islands (District 13 outside). The pink salmon harvest of 3.0 million fish was near the 1995–2013 average, a time of very high harvest for this subregion (Figure 8). The escapement index value of 2.75 million fish exceeded the escapement goal range of 0.75 to 2.50 million index fish and ranked 6<sup>th</sup> since 1960 (Table 10, Figure 8). Escapement indices were within or exceeded management targets for all seven pink salmon stock groups within this subregion (Tables 11 and 12).

## **CHUM SALMON**

Southeast Alaska summer-run chum salmon index streams are grouped into three stock groups that comprise aggregates of index streams across broad sub-regions: Southern Southeast, Northern Southeast Inside, and Northern Southeast Outside (Piston and Heintz 2014). Southeast Alaska fall-run chum salmon index streams were grouped into stocks that support, or have supported, terminal commercial fisheries in the past. These stocks include Cholmondeley Sound, Security Bay, Port Camden, Excursion Inlet, and the Chilkat River.

### **Southern Southeast Subregion**

The Southern Southeast Subregion includes 13 index streams located primarily on inner islands and the mainland of southern Southeast Alaska from Sumner Strait south to Dixon Entrance (Districts 1–7). The 2014 index count of 42,000 chum salmon in the Southern Southeast subregion was below the current lower bound SEG of 54,000 index fish, after being above goal from 2011 to 2013 (Table 13; Figure 9).

### **Northern Southeast Inside Subregion**

The Northern Southeast Inside Subregion includes 63 index streams located on inside waters of northern Southeast Alaska north of Sumner Strait (Districts 8–12, 14–15, and District 13 sub-districts 51–59). The 2014 index count of 91,000 chum salmon was below the lower bound SEG of 119,000 index fish, after being above goal from 2011 to 2013 (Table 13; Figure 9).

### **Northern Southeast Outside Subregion**

The Northern Southeast Outside Subregion includes five index streams located on the outside waters of Chichagof and Baranof Islands in northern Southeast Alaska (District 13, excluding Peril Straits and Hoonah Sound sub-districts 51–59). The escapement index of 22,000 chum salmon was above the lower bound SEG of 19,000 fish (Table 13; Figure 9), and the escapement goal has been met in this subregion in eight of the past ten years.

## **Fall-Run Chum Salmon**

The strength of fall chum salmon returns was mixed in 2014, but escapement indices were met for all five fall-run stocks with formal escapement goals (Table 13). Most stocks had little or no terminal harvest with the exception of the Excursion River, which had its largest peak aerial survey count since 2001 and the highest harvest (18,000 fish) since 2000. The Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement (142,000 fish) was well within the goal range, but the harvest of 19,500 fall chum salmon in Lynn Canal was far below the recent 10-year average of 72,000 fish.

The escapement index for Cholmondeley Sound fall chum salmon was at the upper end of the escapement goal range, but there was little fishing opportunity or harvest in the purse seine fishery.

## **SOCKEYE SALMON**

In 2014, sockeye salmon escapement targets were met for 11 of the 13 sockeye salmon systems in the region that currently have escapement goals, with one additional system, Lost River, not having an escapement estimate due to a lack of a peak survey (Table 14). The McDonald Lake escapement of 43,400 fish was below goal for the second year in a row, and was the only sockeye salmon stock below goal in Southeast Alaska in 2014. Escapements exceeded the upper bound of escapement goals at the Situk River, Chilkoot Lake, Taku River, and Stikine River-Tahltan.

## **DRIFT GILLNET FISHERIES OVERVIEW**

Drift gillnet fishing is allowed by regulation [5 AAC 33.310(c)] in District 1 (Sections 1-A and 1-B), District 6 (Sections 6-A, 6-B, 6-C, and 6-D), District 8 (Sections 8-A and 8-B), District 11 (Sections 11-B and 11-C), and District 15 (Sections 15-A, 15-B, and 15-C) (Figure 10). Regulations require that specific open areas and fishing periods within these districts and sections be established by emergency order. Drift gillnet openings are also provided in THA fisheries in Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Boat Harbor, Speel Arm, and Deep Inlet (Figure 2). This section summarizes common property traditional drift gillnet fisheries during the 2014 season. THA, hatchery cost recovery, and Annette Island fisheries are discussed in separate sections.

The 2014 drift gillnet fishery opened in SW 25, beginning Sunday, June 15 in Districts 6 and 8 and Sections 1-B, 11-B, 15-A, and 15-C (Table 15). Run Projections of Chinook salmon to the Taku and Stikine transboundary rivers indicated there was not an Allowable Catch (AC). To conserve additional Stikine and Taku River Chinook salmon, and due to a low expected sockeye salmon run to the Stikine River, openings in Districts 6 and 8, and Section 11-B, were limited to two days. Drift gillnet fisheries targeted sockeye salmon during SW 25–28 in District 1, SW 25–31 in Districts 6 and 8, and SW 25–33 in Districts 11 and 15. Pink salmon returns drive management decisions in SW 29–34 in District 1, SW 32–35 in Districts 6 and 8, and SW 31–34 in Section 11-C. Fisheries target fall chum and coho salmon beginning SW 35 in District 1, SW 36 in Districts 6 and 8, and SW 34 in Districts 11 and 15. Traditional gillnet fisheries continued for 16 weeks, through early October, in Section 1-B, and for 17 weeks, into the second week of October, in District 6, District 8, Section 11-B and District 15.

Drift gillnet fisheries in THAs and SHAs took place in Nakat Inlet and Neets Bay in District 1, in Anita Bay in District 7, in Speel Arm in District 11, in Deep Inlet in District 13, and in Boat Harbor in District 15 (Figure 2). Hours and dates of openings are shown in Table 16. Fisheries in Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, and Anita Bay THAs harvest enhanced salmon produced by SSRAA. Nakat Inlet was open continuously to drift gillnet June 1–November 9. Neets Bay and Anita Bay are open concurrently to harvest by all gear early and late in the season, and according to rotational gear schedules the remainder of the time published in ADF&G news releases. Speel Arm and Boat Harbor fisheries harvest enhanced salmon produced by DIPAC. Speel Arm was provided four openings from August 24 through September 19. Boat Harbor was open continuously, June 15–August 30. The Deep Inlet fishery harvests salmon produced by Northern



Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association (NSRAA). Deep Inlet is managed as a rotational gear fishery and was open to drift gillnet gear between June 2 and September 27.

The 2014 drift gillnet common property fisheries (traditional and THA/SHA) harvested 4.9 million salmon. The gillnet harvest was the fifth highest since statehood, and is the fifth consecutive year of harvests ranking eighth highest or better over the period since statehood. The total common property drift gillnet harvest consisted of approximately 28,000 Chinook, 498,000 sockeye, 554,000 coho, 1.4 million pink, and 2.4 million chum salmon (Tables 17 and 18). The harvest of 28,000 Chinook salmon was 87% of the recent 10-year average of 32,000 fish. The harvest of 498,000 sockeye salmon was 101% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 492,000 fish. The harvest of 554,000 coho salmon was 177% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 312,000 fish. Pink salmon harvest of 1.4 million was 130% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 1.1 million fish. Chum salmon harvest of 2.4 million was 91% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 2.6 million fish. The common property gillnet harvest composition by species included: 0.6% Chinook, 10.2% sockeye, 11.4% coho, 29.1% pink, and 48.8% chum salmon. Historical drift gillnet traditional and THA/SHA harvests for each species are presented in Table 17. Figure 11 shows historical trends of drift gillnet harvests by species since 1960. The most notable recent trend is the large component of chum salmon in drift gillnet fishery harvests since 1992. These harvests are largely attributable to hatchery production.

Drift gillnet harvests by species, harvest type, and district are presented in Table 18. Total drift gillnet harvests in 2014 were 5.5 million salmon (Table 18). Common property harvests of 4.9 million salmon include 4.2 million fish in traditional fisheries and 724,000 fish in hatchery terminal areas. Drift gillnet harvests from the Annette Island Reservation totaled 638,000 salmon. Traditional drift gillnet harvests by district included 1.6 million fish from District 15, 1.0 million fish from District 1, 869,000 fish from District 6, 486,000 fish from District 11, and 177,000 fish from District 8. Ranking 2014 traditional and terminal harvests among previous years since statehood, District 1 ranked 9<sup>th</sup>, District 6 ranked 12<sup>th</sup>, District 8 ranked 18<sup>th</sup>, District 11 ranked 23<sup>rd</sup>, and District 15 ranked 4<sup>th</sup> (Tables 19–23).

The drift gillnet fishery exvessel value was \$28.1 million in 2014 based on fish tickets (Table 3). Because the 2014 exvessel value is still based on fish tickets this estimate is probably conservative. A time series of drift gillnet fishery exvessel values based on CFEC data is shown in Table 4 and Figure 12. The 2014 value includes \$14.1 million of chum salmon, \$5.6 million of sockeye salmon, \$5.6 million of coho salmon, \$1.5 million of pink salmon, and \$1.2 million of Chinook salmon (Table 3). Recent exvessel values have been generally trending upward since a low point in 2002.

## **DRIFT GILLNET CHINOOK SALMON HARVESTS**

*Allocation of king salmon in the Southeastern—Yakutat Area* [5 AAC 29.060(b)(2)] was modified at the 2006 BOF meeting to assign 2.9% of the annual harvest ceiling for Chinook salmon to the drift gillnet fishery. This was a change to the drift gillnet allocation from a fixed number of 7,600 fish to a percentage of the fluctuating annual all gear quota, excluding directed fisheries in Districts 8 and 11, Alaska hatchery harvests above the pre-treaty 5,000 fish baseline, and a risk factor apportioned between fisheries. The board adopted this harvest limit approach as an allocation measure to ensure that all user groups share in the Chinook salmon harvest limit specified by the Pacific Salmon Treaty (PST). The board has specified that inseason management measures for maintaining the harvest levels, if needed, may include early season area closures for

the protection of mature wild Chinook salmon and nighttime fishing restrictions to minimize the harvest of immature fish.

The drift gillnet fishery share of the 2014 all-gear Chinook salmon quota of 439,000 fish was 12,743 fish. The 2014 regional drift gillnet harvest of Chinook salmon totaled 29,000 fish, and the common property drift gillnet harvest was 28,000 fish (Table 18). Due to inaccuracies in reporting of small Chinook salmon, less than 28 inches, on fish tickets, and reporting of large Chinook salmon for PST purposes, drift gillnet fish tickets were revised in 2012 to report Chinook salmon of all sizes as one category, and data from 2005 to 2011 has been revised. Accounting of Chinook salmon for PST purposes is now done by adjusting fish ticket counts by port sampling measurements for sizes. Chinook salmon of all sizes can be sold in the drift gillnet fishery. Preliminary accounting for PST purposes is based on a drift gillnet fisheries estimate of 22,369 large Chinook salmon, including harvests from the Annette Island Reservation. Total gillnet harvest of large Chinook salmon included an estimated 17,867 Alaska hatchery-produced fish. The hatchery “add-on” was calculated at 16,832 fish resulting in 3,927 Chinook salmon designated as treaty harvest in traditional (non-TBR) fisheries, 266 fish as treaty harvest in the Annette Island gillnet fishery, and 712 fish as treaty harvest in the Taku and Stikine TBR fisheries for a total treaty harvest of 4,905 fish. As a result, the total drift gillnet harvest during the 2014 season was 7,838 fish below the 12,743 Chinook salmon harvest cap. The all-gear U.S. harvest of treaty Chinook salmon of 432,304 fish was 1.6% below the all-gear quota of 439,400 Chinook salmon.

## **DISTRICT 1: TREE POINT**

The 2009 PST agreement calls for abundance based management of the District 1 (Tree Point) drift gillnet fishery. The agreement specifies a United States (U.S.) harvest of 13.8 percent of the Annual Allowable Harvest (AAH) of the Nass River sockeye salmon run. For the 2014 season, Canadian Department of Fisheries and Oceans (DFO) forecast a total run of 642,000 Nass River sockeye salmon. The AAH is calculated as the total run of Nass sockeye salmon minus either the escapement requirement of 200,000 fish or the actual inriver escapement, whichever is less. The preseason AAH for 2014 Nass sockeye was therefore 60,000 fish. The preliminary DFO post season return was estimated at 420,000 sockeye salmon. The preliminary 2014 estimate of Nass River sockeye salmon harvested at Tree Point is 39,000 fish.

The District 1 drift gillnet fishery opens by regulation on the third Sunday in June. During the early weeks of the fishery, management is based on the run strength of Alaska wild stock chum and sockeye salmon and on the strength of Nass River sockeye salmon. Beginning in the third week of July, when pink salmon stocks begin to enter the fishery in large numbers, management emphasis shifts by regulation to that species. The *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* (5 AAC 33.360) sets gillnet fishing time in this district in relation to the District 1 purse seine fishing time when both fleets are concurrently harvesting the same pink salmon stocks.

In 2014, the District 1 drift gillnet fishery opened on June 15, SW 25 (Table 15). The fishery was open a total of 1,656 hours, well above the 1985–2013 average of 1,366 hours. The fishery received four days of fishing time from the opening week through SW 31. The *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* went into effect on July 20, SW 30 but the purse seine fishery was still fishing 15-hour openings. During SW 31, the District 1 purse seine fishery began a two-days-on/two-days-off fishing schedule allowing five-day drift gillnet fishing periods that went through SW 36. Beginning in SW 36, the District 1 drift gillnet fishery was managed based on

fall coho and chum salmon returns. The District 1 drift gillnet fishery opened for four days from SW 36 to SW 40. Effort levels were above normal for most of the time with above average harvests of coho salmon, along with below average chum salmon harvests. A total of 73 gillnet vessels fished in the district, 66% of the 1985–2013 average of 113 vessels. The total of 73 gillnet vessels was similar to the 10-year average of 70 vessels.

Traditional Tree Point harvests in 2014 included 1,300 Chinook, 56,000 sockeye, 91,000 coho, 708,000 pink, and 184,000 chum salmon (Table 18). In 2014, the District 1 gillnet harvest of 56,000 sockeye salmon was 44% of the 1985–2013 average of 125,000 fish. The cumulative sockeye harvest prior to the initiation of the *District 1 Pink Salmon Management Plan* in Week 30 was 35,500 fish, or about 764% of the season's total sockeye salmon harvest. Sockeye salmon harvest rates were well below average for the entire season. The pink salmon harvest of 708,000 fish was 137% of the treaty period average of 514,000 fish and the highest total harvest since 1995. The chum salmon harvest of 184,000 fish was about 61% of the 1985–2013 average of 304,000 fish and was the lowest total harvest since 2002. The coho salmon harvest of 91,000 fish was 190% of the 1985–2013 average of 48,000 fish. This was the highest total coho salmon harvest on record in the District 1 drift gillnet fishery (Table 19). The Chinook salmon harvest of 1,300 fish was about 83% of the 1985–2013 average 1,500 fish.

No management actions were taken during the 2014 season due to Hugh Smith sockeye salmon conservation. During the 2006 board meetings in Ketchikan, the board de-listed Hugh Smith Lake sockeye salmon as a stock of concern, however the department still maintains the option to enact closures if the forecasting falls short of projecting the necessary escapement. Escapement into Hugh Smith Lake in 2014 was 10,400 sockeye salmon, which was within the escapement goal range of 8,000–18,000 fish (Table 14).

Coho salmon escapements to the systems around Ketchikan were above average. Chum salmon escapement surveys showed adequate levels of chum salmon during 2014.

## **DISTRICTS 6 AND 8: PRINCE OF WALES AND STIKINE**

### **Fishery Overview**

Drift gillnet fisheries occur in marine waters adjacent to Prince of Wales Island and the Stikine River in Districts 6 and 8. Waters open to commercial drift gillnet fishing in District 6 include Sections 6-A (Sumner Strait), 6-B, 6-C, and a portion of 6-D (Clarence Strait). The District 8 commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in Section 8-A and Section 8-B, waters adjacent to the Stikine River flats. Management of these fisheries is interrelated due to their proximity and the migration patterns of stocks harvested in both areas. Salmon stocks of Stikine River origin, a major transboundary river originating in Canada, are harvested in both districts. Management of Chinook salmon in District 8 and sockeye salmon in Districts 6 and 8 are must be compliant with the PST. Multiple salmon species migrate through the districts at different times resulting in management based on different species throughout the season. Chinook salmon have the earliest run timing and initial management in District 8 is based on Stikine River Chinook salmon abundance. In June, as the Chinook salmon run begins to wane, management emphasis shifts to sockeye salmon. In August, management emphasis is based on pink salmon abundance, and finally transitions to coho salmon in September for the remainder of the season.

Districts 6 and 8 salmon fisheries are mixed stock fisheries. The proportions of Stikine River sockeye salmon in Districts 6 and 8 harvests are estimated inseason using both the historical proportions of stock composition and the proportions of thermally marked fish from fry plants in Tahltan and Tuya Lakes. The proportions of Stikine River Chinook salmon are estimated inseason by CWT data analysis. Postseason stock compositions for sockeye salmon in Districts 6 and 8 and Chinook salmon in District 8 are determined by GSI.

## **2014 Harvest Summary**

The 2014 District 6 drift gillnet fishery overall salmon harvest was above average, but was highly variable by species. District 6 harvests included 2,100 Chinook, 58,000 sockeye, 287,000 coho, 415,000 pink, and 106,000 chum salmon (Table 18) which were approximately 96%, 64%, 223%, 152%, and 62% of their respective recent 10-year averages (Table 20). Stock compositions by species were generally similar to prior years. An estimated 1,100 Chinook salmon in the District 6 harvest (52%) were of Alaska hatchery origin. An estimated 6,600 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in District 6, approximately 11% of the harvest. An estimated 142,600 coho salmon in the District 6 harvest were of Alaska hatchery origin.

Stikine River sockeye salmon harvests in the two major fishing areas of District 6 were again markedly different. The Sumner Strait fishery harvested an estimated 6,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon, contributing 18% of the total sockeye harvest in that area. The Clarence Strait fishery harvested an estimated 500 Stikine River sockeye salmon, contributing 2% of the total sockeye salmon harvest in that area.

Overall effort in the District 6 drift gillnet fishery was above average. District 6 was open for 58 days from June 16 through October 8, which was above the average of 48 days (Table 15). Sections 6-A, 6-B, and 6-C were open concurrently each week throughout the season. A portion of Section 6-D (Screen Island) was open by regulation from SW 25 through 31 and SW 37 through the end of the season. Weekly fishing effort in number of vessels fishing in District 6 was below average for the first quarter and above average for most of the remainder of the season. The greatest effort of vessels fishing occurred in SW 37 (September 7–13) with 96 boats fishing. The total season effort was above the recent 10-year average with 3,285 boat-days in 2014.

District 8 drift gillnet salmon harvest in 2014 was well below average. District 8 harvests included 8,000 Chinook, 20,000 sockeye, 30,000 coho, 34,000 pink, and 85,000 chum salmon (Table 18) which were approximately 64%, 37%, 96%, 64%, and 56% of their respective recent 10-year averages (Table 21). An estimated 6,800 Chinook salmon in the District 8 harvest (85%) were of Alaska hatchery origin. The harvest of large Stikine River Chinook salmon in the District 8 drift gillnet fishery through SW 29 is estimated to be 200 fish. The District 8 drift gillnet fishery harvested an estimated 15,560 Stikine River sockeye salmon, contributing 79% of the District 8 sockeye harvest. An estimated 12% (3,700 fish) of the District 8 coho salmon harvest was of hatchery origin.

Overall, effort in the District 8 drift gillnet fishery was below average. District 8 opened on June 16 and closed on October 8 for a total of 65 days open, which was above average when excluding years when a directed Stikine River Chinook salmon fishery occurred. Weekly fishing effort, in number of vessels fishing in District 8, was below average for all openings with about one-third of the openings receiving less than half the average number of participants. The greatest effort in vessels fishing occurred in SW 30 and SW 31 with 53 boats fishing in each of

those weeks. The total season effort in boat-days was below the recent 10-year average with 1,497 boat-days in 2014.

### **Chinook Salmon Fishery**

Preseason and inseason estimates of Stikine River Chinook salmon terminal run sizes did not result in ACs large enough to allow U.S. directed commercial and sport fisheries. The preseason forecast of 26,050 large Stikine River Chinook salmon was not large enough to yield an AC. Inseason forecasts ranging between 25,031 and 26,150 large Stikine Chinook salmon were similar to the preseason forecast and yielded minimal U.S. ACs. The postseason estimate of the total terminal run size based on mark-recapture information is 29,300 large Stikine River Chinook salmon.

U.S. harvest of large Stikine River Chinook salmon in all District 8 fisheries were minimal and well below the U.S. TAC. Estimated harvest of large Stikine River Chinook salmon by the District 8 drift gillnet fishery from SW 25 through SW 29 (during the sockeye salmon management period) was 204 fish based on GSI. The District 8 Spring Troll fishery began May 4 and was limited to two hatchery access areas near Anita Bay. Harvest of large Stikine River Chinook salmon in the District 8 troll fisheries was estimated to be 677 fish based on CWT data. Sport fishing in District 8 was not liberalized in 2014. Harvest of Stikine River Chinook salmon in the sport fishery is estimated to be 697 fish based on GSI. A directed U.S. subsistence Chinook salmon fishery was opened on June 14 after the inseason estimate produced on June 12 yielded a U.S. AC of 53 fish. A total of three fish were harvested during the directed Chinook salmon subsistence fishery. An additional 41 fish were harvested during the subsistence sockeye salmon fishery through SW 29 for a total of 44 Chinook salmon harvested in the subsistence fishery. Cumulative U.S. harvest by all gear groups through SW 29 was estimated to be 1,622 fish, well below the U.S. TAC of 3,880 large Stikine River Chinook salmon.

### **Sockeye Salmon Fishery**

Estimates of Stikine River sockeye salmon were highly variable in 2014. The preseason forecast for the Stikine River sockeye salmon run was approximately 152,300 fish, and characterized as a below average run. The forecast included approximately 34,100 wild Tahltan sockeye salmon, 37,400 enhanced Tahltan fish, 25,100 enhanced Tuya sockeye salmon, and 55,800 mainstem sockeye salmon. The AC for both U.S. and Canada based on the preseason forecast was 44,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon. The preseason forecast was used in SW 26 and SW 27 and inseason estimates produced by the Stikine Management Model (SMM) were used beginning in SW 28. Starting in SW 27, weekly inputs of the harvest, effort, and stock composition were entered into the SMM to provide weekly estimates of run size and resultant TAC. The final inseason estimate produced was in SW 32. Inseason estimates ranged between 226,900 and 261,400 fish.

Directed sockeye salmon drift gillnet fisheries in Districts 6 and 8 began at 12:00 noon on Monday, June 16 (SW 25), for an initial two-day period. By regulation, Monday openings occurred during the first two sockeye salmon periods. This initial sockeye salmon opening was postponed by one week due to a low sockeye salmon forecast and the early calendar date allowed by regulation (June 9). Area restrictions were implemented during the initial opening in District 8 due to continued Stikine River Chinook salmon abundance concerns. Since both districts are managed jointly, District 6 was also opened on Monday for this initial fishing period. Initial sockeye salmon openings are generally two days based on preseason forecasts. Any decision to

extend fishing time during the first three openings is based primarily on the preseason forecast and fishery performance. Limited inseason data and mediocre sockeye salmon harvests did not indicate an abundance of sockeye higher than the preseason forecast. As a result, no additional time was given in either district. Effort consisted of nine boats in Clarence Strait, 24 boats in Sumner Strait, and 45 boats in District 8. An estimated 3,400 Stikine River sockeye salmon were caught in the Districts 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries this week.

Districts 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries in SW 26 (June 22–June 28) were similar to SW 25. Both fisheries opened at 12:00 noon on Sunday, June 22, for an initial two-day period. Fishing time was based on the below average forecast and near average harvests the prior week. Area restrictions in District 8 were relaxed back to the Old Stikine River closure line that limits fishing to areas beyond the Stikine River delta. During SW 26, 16 boats fished in Sumner Strait, 10 boats fished in Clarence Strait, and 36 boats fished in District 8. On the grounds surveys of the gillnet fleet did not indicate an abundance of sockeye salmon above the preseason forecast; therefore, no additional fishing time occurred. An estimated 3,300 Stikine River sockeye salmon were caught this week with the majority (2,500 fish) harvested in District 8.

Fishing time and harvests in both districts increased in SW 27 (June 29–July 5). With near average sockeye salmon catch rates and a low sockeye salmon harvest due to low effort occurring in both districts the previous two weeks, both districts were opened for three days. Surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated improving sockeye salmon abundance with effort remaining well below the recent 10-year average. Catches from the Stikine River Canadian fisheries indicated the run was likely larger than the preseason forecast for the second consecutive week. A one-day midweek opening for District 8 beginning July 3 was announced from the grounds. Effort was very low allowing the midweek opening to be extended one day. There were 17 boats in Sumner Strait, 19 boats in Clarence Strait, and 33 boats in District 8. Harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon increased substantially this week with an estimated 7,100 fish harvested in the gillnet fisheries. Like SW 26, the majority (5,400 fish) of the Stikine River sockeye salmon harvest was from District 8.

During SW 28 (July 6–July 12), Districts 6 and 8 were again opened for an initial three days. The first inseason estimate of Stikine River sockeye salmon produced a terminal run size of 261,400 fish with a resultant U.S. AC of 99,600 fish and was considerably larger than the preseason forecast. U.S. cumulative harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon through SW 27 was 14,000 fish. Surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated above average sockeye salmon abundance and effort remained well below the recent 10-year average, which allowed for a one-day extension in both districts. Despite extra time in both districts, the harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon was substantially less than the prior week with an estimated 2,500 fish harvested. Similar to prior weeks, the majority of the harvest was from District 8. The low harvest was likely largely attributed to the low effort in both districts. There were 25 boats in Clarence Strait, 17 boats in Sumner Strait, and 20 boats in District 8.

SW 29 (July 13–July 19) was similar to the prior two weeks. The inseason estimate this week was for a terminal run size of 241,000 Stikine River sockeye salmon resulting in a U.S. AC of 89,000 fish. Both districts were opened for an initial three-day period beginning Sunday, July 13. Surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated effort and sockeye salmon harvest below the recent 10-year average. Due to the below average effort, expected low harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon, and available AC, a one-day midweek opening occurred in District 8. An estimated 2,250 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested with a cumulative harvest through SW 29 of 18,700 fish.

During SW 29, 32 boats fished in Clarence Strait, 20 boats fished in Sumner Strait, and 37 boats fished in District 8.

Harvest and run size estimates in SW 30 (July 20–July 26) were similar to SW 29. The SMM for SW 30 produced a Stikine River sockeye salmon run size estimate of 242,500 fish with a resultant U.S. AC of 90,000 fish. Both districts were open for an initial three-day period. Surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated average effort and sockeye salmon harvest in District 6 and below average effort and sockeye salmon harvest in District 8. Due to the low effort in District 8 and available U.S. AC, a two-day midweek opening occurred in District 8. An estimated 2,050 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested by U.S. fisheries. Effort increased by 30 boats for Districts 6 and 8 during SW 30 with 35 boats in Clarence Strait, 31 boats in Sumner Strait, and 53 boats in District 8.

Both districts were open for an initial three-day period in SW 31 (July 27–August 2). Sockeye salmon harvest fell sharply and continued to decline each week until the end of the season. The inseason estimate utilized for this week fell from prior weeks but was still well above the preseason forecast with a Stikine River sockeye salmon terminal run size estimate of 234,000 fish. Effort in SW 31 was 23 boats fishing in Clarence Strait, 33 boats in Sumner Strait, and 53 boats in District 8. Surveys of the gillnet fleet indicated below average harvest of sockeye salmon with average effort in District 6 and below average effort and sockeye salmon harvest in District 8. Due to the low effort, anticipated sockeye salmon harvest in District 8, and available U.S. AC, a two-day midweek opening occurred in District 8. U.S. harvest in SW 31 of Stikine River sockeye salmon was estimated to be 600 fish with a cumulative harvest through SW 31 of 21,350 fish and was the final week of sockeye salmon based management. An estimated 800 Stikine River sockeye salmon were harvested in the District 6 and 8 drift gillnet fisheries through the remainder of the season.

The postseason estimate for the Stikine River sockeye salmon run was 159,460 fish. This estimate included: Districts 6 and 8 estimated Stikine River sockeye harvest of 22,150 fish, U.S. inriver subsistence fishery estimated harvest of 1,527 fish, total Canadian Stikine inriver harvest of 43,655 fish (including test fishery harvest), Tahltan Lake weir count of 40,145 fish (Table 14), estimated Tuya escapement of 21,407 fish, and the estimated mainstem escapement of 26,514 fish. The U.S. total harvest of 23,677 Stikine River sockeye salmon was under the estimated U.S. AC of 46,144 fish and contributed 30% of the total Districts 6 and 8 sockeye salmon harvest.

### **Pink Salmon Fishery**

During SW 32 through SW 35 (August 3–August 30), both Districts 6 and 8 were managed based on pink salmon abundance. The portion of Section 6-D in District 6 along the Etolin Island shoreline was closed to gillnet fishing from SW 32 through SW 35 by regulation. Effort was above average during this period in District 6 in all weeks except SW 33. Effort in District 8 was well below the recent 10-year average during this period. Pink salmon harvests were well above the recent 10-year averages during the peak weeks in District 6 with SW 32 harvest at three times the recent 10-year average. Pink salmon harvest in District 8 was above the recent 10-year average in SW 30, and then fell to below average for the remainder of the season. With well below average effort in District 8, excellent catches in District 6, and observations of good pink salmon abundance in Clarence Straits, four-day openings occurred in SW 32 through SW 34. Observations of pink salmon escapement in District 8 and in Sumner Strait were below desired levels, therefore time was reduced in SW 35 to three days. The District 6 gillnet pink salmon

harvest of 415,000 fish was the 3<sup>rd</sup> highest in the past ten years. Approximately 60% of the total pink salmon harvest in Districts 6 and 8 occurred in Clarence Strait with 267,000 fish harvested.

### **Coho Salmon Fishery**

Beginning in SW 36 (August 31–September 6), management emphasis changed from pink salmon to coho salmon. In 2014, overall harvest for coho salmon was the 2<sup>nd</sup> highest in District 6 since statehood and near average in District 8. Prior to the switch to coho salmon management, District 6 gillnetters harvested 123,000 coho salmon, approximately 43% of the total District 6 coho salmon harvest. During this same time period, the hatchery contribution was estimated to be 63,000 fish. The Neck Lake/Burnett Inlet enhanced summer coho salmon run comprised the majority of this early coho salmon harvest. During the coho salmon management period, coho salmon harvests were well above the recent 10-year average in District 6 with an estimated harvest of 79,000 hatchery fish and 84,000 wild coho salmon. The coho salmon return to the Stikine River was good as indicated by above average catch rates in Canadian inriver fisheries and the District 8 coho salmon harvest of wild fish being above average with an estimated harvest of 26,000 fish. During the coho salmon management period, both districts had four-day openings through SW 40 and then stepped down to three days for the final opening in SW 41 (Table 15). The 2014 gillnet season concluded at noon on Wednesday, October 8, in both districts.

Chum salmon are harvested incidentally to directed fisheries for sockeye, pink, and coho salmon in both districts. Chum salmon returning to Anita Bay in recent years contributed substantially to chum salmon harvests in both districts, particularly harvests in District 8. Preliminary estimates indicate that Anita Bay chum salmon made up 43% of the total Districts 6 and 8 chum salmon harvest. Preliminary estimates also indicate that Neets Bay chum made up 39% of the total chum salmon harvest in District 6.

### **Escapement Summary**

In May 2014, a landslide occurred near the mouth of the Tahltan River, a major tributary to the Stikine River. The slide deposited approximately 283,000 cubic feet of debris into the river which blocked access to Tahltan River Chinook and sockeye salmon spawning sites until mid-July. In mid-July, Tahltan River flows dropped to moderate to low flows resulting in adequate fish passage around the landslide debris. An estimated 70% of Tahltan River Chinook salmon and 9% of Tahltan River sockeye salmon failed to access the spawning grounds. Currently, plans are being developed to improve fish passage at the landslide in anticipation of the 2015 salmon returns.

Above border large Stikine River Chinook salmon escapement was estimated to be 24,000 fish, which is within the escapement goal range of 14,000 to 28,000 fish. The 2014 Little Tahltan weir count was 169 fish, well below the recent 10-year average of 3,700 fish. The Little Tahltan weir count represented approximately 5% of the total escapement compared to the recent 10-year average of approximately 15%. Andrew Creek escapement was within the BEG range with an estimated escapement of 1,261 Chinook salmon.

Sockeye salmon escapement was good to the Stikine River in 2014. A total of 40,145 sockeye salmon were counted through the Tahltan Lake weir. Of these, 2,881 sockeye salmon were collected for broodstock and another 400 were collected for biological samples. The resultant



spawning escapement into Tahltan Lake was 36,864 sockeye salmon, above the upper end of the escapement goal range of 18,000–30,000 fish. The Stikine River mainstem sockeye salmon escapement estimate of 26,500 fish was within the escapement goal range of 20,000–40,000 fish.

Peak escapement counts of sockeye salmon to local island systems were generally at the recent 10-year average. Escapement of sockeye salmon to McDonald Lake is estimated to be 43,400 fish, below the SEG range. This was the second consecutive year below goal.

Indexed pink salmon escapement was within target ranges for both Clarence Strait stock groups and below target ranges for Sumner Strait and District 8 stock groups. Escapements of coho salmon are not monitored. Indications from the Stikine River and a few other systems in Southeast Alaska where escapements are monitored, pointed to a generally good escapement of coho salmon.

## **DISTRICT 11: TAKU/SNETTISHAM**

### **Fishery Overview**

The District 11 Taku/Snettisham commercial drift gillnet fishery occurs in the waters of Section 11-B, including Taku Inlet, Port Snettisham, and Stephens Passage north of the latitude of Midway Island, and in Section 11-C, in the waters of Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Midway Island and north of a line from Point League to Point Hugh. When the Taku River Chinook salmon run strength is sufficient, the Section 11-B fishery targets Chinook salmon in May and early June. The fishery targets sockeye and summer chum salmon from mid-June through mid-August and coho and fall chum salmon from late August until the season is closed. The Section 11-C fishery targets pink salmon. Management of the summer sockeye and coho salmon fishery is based on wild sockeye salmon returns in the summer and wild stocks of coho salmon in the fall. A stock assessment program conducted at Canyon Island on the Taku River provides inseason run estimates through mark–recapture efforts for Chinook, sockeye, and coho salmon. DIPAC operates a sockeye salmon escapement enumeration program at Speel Lake. Aerial and foot surveys are conducted to monitor the development of salmon escapement in other streams throughout the district. The 2014 season was the 15th year of sockeye salmon returns produced by the DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery facility in Port Snettisham. The District 11 common property fishery, which includes both the traditional area and the Speel Arm SHA inside Port Snettisham, harvested 1,500 Chinook, 127,000 sockeye, 54,000 coho, 29,000 pink, and 291,000 chum salmon (Tables 18 and 22).

The PST directly affects management of the fishery because the Taku River is a major transboundary river extending into Canada and contributes substantial portions of the salmon harvested in District 11. The PST mandates that the Taku River sockeye salmon fishery be managed primarily for Taku River spawning escapement needs. Annex IV of the PST provides a sliding harvest share for Taku River sockeye salmon based on documented enhanced sockeye salmon returns resulting from joint U.S./Canada sockeye salmon enhancement projects in the Taku River drainage. This season's return of TBR enhanced sockeye salmon established the 2014 harvest shares for surplus Taku River sockeye salmon at 80% U.S. and 20% Canada. The PST also has provisions for Taku River coho salmon specifying that the U.S. manage its fishery for a minimum above-border run size of 38,000 fish, and provides for varying levels of Canadian harvests according to run size. Investigations into an escapement goal for Taku River coho salmon had been ongoing as both the U.S. and Canada agreed the PST minimum escapement of 35,000 coho salmon was too low. In early 2015, the TBR Panel accepted a Taku River coho

salmon BEG with a range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish and a point of 70,000 fish. In 2014, prior to this escapement goal being accepted, both countries reached agreement on management targets to be in place for the season: The U.S. would manage its fisheries to pass a minimum of 75,000 coho salmon above the U.S./Canada border, and Canada would manage its fisheries to ensure a minimum escapement past all fisheries of 70,000 fish. In 2003, the BOF implemented regulations allowing a directed Chinook salmon fishery in a portion of Section 11-B, and in 2005, U.S. and Canada reached a harvest sharing agreement as outlined in the PST for directed Chinook salmon fisheries to occur. As the result of a bilateral review, and beginning with the 2009 season, the escapement goal range for Taku River Chinook salmon was established at 19,000 to 36,000 large fish, with a point goal of 25,500 fish. The U.S. AC is determined by a PSC bilaterally agreed-to formula based on the pre-season Taku River Chinook salmon run forecast early in the season, and revised inseason based on the inseason run projection estimates generated from the Canyon Island mark-recapture program. The TAC applies only to large Taku River origin Chinook salmon over 28 inches in length (>659 mm MEF). The U.S. harvest of the Taku River Chinook salmon TAC will not count towards the Southeast Alaska aggregate abundance based management regime (AABM) allocation, although the historical base level catch (BLC) of 940 gillnet caught Chinook salmon continues to be counted as treaty fish. The U.S. AC is shared between gillnet, troll, and sport fisheries occurring in District 11, with no set allocation for each user group. In January 2006, the BOF slightly increased the allowed areas for both gillnet and troll fisheries, adjusted the open periods for troll fisheries to three days per week when the gillnet fishery is open for one day, and to five days in a week when the gillnet fishery is open for two or more days. A seven-inch minimum gillnet mesh restriction was also adopted for directed Chinook salmon fisheries.

### **Chinook Salmon Fishery**

There were no directed commercial Chinook salmon fisheries in District 11 in 2014. The 26,800 fish forecast of large Taku River Chinook salmon provided no AC for either the U.S. or Canada. Due to the recent trend in over-forecasting, the 2014 Taku River Chinook salmon forecast was arrived at by adjusting for the recent average forecast error. A modified Chinook salmon assessment fishery in Canada was proposed this season with the goal of reducing the number of fish sampled from 1,400 to 1,200 Chinook salmon while achieving a reliable abundance estimate. Increased tagging using drifted tangle nets in combination with the Canyon Island fish wheels was expected to reduce the amount of fish needed for a statistically significant estimate in the assessment fishery upstream. This was the second season non-lethal drift gillnet capture has been successfully utilized on the Taku River. The modified Canadian assessment fishery began in SW 19, a week later than what has been done historically, and was conducted for three consecutive weeks. A directed commercial fishery was prosecuted by Canada in SW 22 based on run assessments without bilateral agreement from the U.S. The first bilateral terminal run size estimate was produced in SW 22 and resulted in no AC for either country. Canada switched back into assessment mode in SW 23 in order to target the 143 fish remaining in their 1,200 fish assessment target and did not fish in SW 24 when the second bilateral terminal run size estimated 19,600 large Chinook salmon, below the escapement goal range when District 11 sport and Canadian assessment fishery harvests are subtracted. The commercial harvest of 200 large fish in SW 22 was not included in the assessment fishery target, and the total Canadian assessment/directed commercial fishery harvest for 2014 was 1,431 large Taku River Chinook salmon apportioned across five, instead of the normal seven, weeks of the run.

Management actions used to conduct the 2014 District 11 drift gillnet fishery were limited to imposing time, area, and gear restrictions during SW 25–41. In SW 25, during the initial sockeye salmon opening, the fishery was two days, the Jaw Point line was used to keep boats far away from the Taku River flats and a six-inch maximum mesh restriction was in place to conserve Taku River Chinook salmon. The following week, the mesh restriction was not imposed, but the Jaw Point line remained in place to protect fish milling off the river mouth. The final 2014 spawning escapement estimate is 23,532 large Taku River Chinook salmon which is within the escapement goal range. The 2014 harvest of 714 fish in the sport, and 499 fish in the commercial and personal use fisheries in District 11 was well within the allowed BLC of 3,500 large Taku River Chinook salmon. The 2015 preseason terminal run forecast is 26,100 large Taku River Chinook salmon.

### **Sockeye Salmon Fishery**

The 2014 District 11 drift gillnet fishery began in SW 25. Section 11-B was opened for two days (Table 15) with the Chinook salmon conservation measures in place as previously described. The two-day opening was slightly below the recent 10-year average fishing time during this week. Thirty-four boats harvested 477 Chinook salmon of which 294 fish were large and of Taku River origin. The sockeye salmon harvest of 1,800 fish was 94% of the recent 10-year average, while sockeye salmon CPUE was 106% of average. Chum salmon harvest was 134% of average.

Fishing time in Section 11-B for SW 26 was set for three days due to average sockeye salmon catch rates from the previous week, above-average sockeye salmon abundance inriver in both the Canyon Island fish wheels and Canadian inriver fishery, and below average District 11 fleet size. Thirty-six boats harvested 286 Chinook salmon, of which 138 fish were large and of Taku River origin. The harvest of 2,450 sockeye salmon was 61% of the recent 10-year average, while sockeye salmon CPUE was 90% of average. Chum salmon harvest dropped to 62% of average for the week while chum salmon CPUE was only slightly below average.

Fishing time in SW 27 was set for an average opening of three days in Section 11-B and was then extended one day for a total of four days of fishing due to below-average fleet size primarily targeting summer chum salmon using larger mesh nets, above average sockeye salmon catch rates from daily surveys, and the Taku River sockeye salmon run estimate projecting escapement within the goal range. Effort increased to 61 boats and 212 Chinook salmon were harvested, of which 137 fish were large and of Taku River origin. The 5,850 sockeye salmon harvest was 95% of the recent 10-year average, while sockeye salmon CPUE was 90% of average. Chum salmon harvest was 96% of average. Otolith analysis indicated the first significant contributions of Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon were seen this week making up 12% of the Stephens Passage sockeye salmon harvest and 7% of the Taku Inlet sockeye salmon harvest.

Fishing time in SW 28 was set for three days in Section 11-B and was again extended for one day for a total of four days of fishing. The 185,400 sockeye salmon terminal run estimate produced this week was the largest of the season with a projected escapement of approximately 98,000 fish. A sizable remaining U.S. AC and a small fleet targeting sockeye salmon warranted an extra day of fishing. A six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point was initiated this week to conserve wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon transiting the area while providing opportunity on enhanced summer chum salmon. Limestone Inlet was opened concurrently with Stephens Passage to provide access to enhanced DIPAC chum salmon returning to this remote release site. Effort was the highest of the season with 107 boats making landings and was largely

concentrated on enhanced chum salmon in the southern portion of Section 11-B. The 13,050 sockeye salmon harvest in SW 28 was 133% of the recent 10-year average, while sockeye salmon CPUE was 88% of average. Otolith analysis revealed that 19% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 57% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. The harvest of 68,100 summer chum salmon, mostly of DIPAC hatchery origin, was 63% of average, and this week marked the beginning of well below average harvests of chum salmon throughout the summer season.

The SW 29 opening was three days in Section 11-B and a 20,000 fish decline in the Taku River sockeye salmon run estimate from the previous week, combined with the possibility of fish being pushed downstream into the marine fishery due to a large Tulsequah flood, resulted in no extension. The six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point remained in place and Limestone Inlet opened concurrently with Section 11-B. Effort decreased to nearly half the recent 10-year average with 60 boats making landings. The 10,000 sockeye salmon harvest was 63% of average, while sockeye salmon CPUE was 95% of average. Otolith analysis revealed that 30% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 37% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin sockeye salmon contributed 3% to the Stephens Passage harvest and 1% to the Taku Inlet harvest. The Stephens Passage enhanced Tatsamenie Lake sockeye salmon contribution this week was the largest of the season throughout District 11.

Fishing time in SW 30 was three days in Section 11-B and no extension was given due to below average sockeye salmon catch rates and a further reduction of 10,000 fish in the Taku River sockeye salmon run estimate. The six-inch minimum mesh restriction in Section 11-B, south of Circle Point, remained in place and Limestone Inlet opened concurrently with Section 11-B. Effort increased to 85 boats, which was well below the recent 10-year average. The beginning of wild Port Snettisham sockeye salmon escapements into Speel and Crescent Lakes was observed by weir counts and aerial surveys this week. The 16,500 sockeye salmon harvest was 92% of average, while sockeye salmon CPUE was 115% of average. Otolith analysis revealed that 37% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet, and 65% from Stephens Passage, were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin fish accounted for 2.5% and 1% of the Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage harvest, respectively. Pink salmon harvest was 17% of average and was the lowest harvest for this week since 1997.

Fishing time in SW 31 was set for three days in Section 11-B and was extended for one day, for a total of four days of fishing, due to the highest Taku River sockeye salmon escapement estimate of the season projecting current escapement past all fisheries to be above the lower end of the goal range, a small fleet size particularly in Taku Inlet, and enhanced Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon making up approximately 70% of the total sockeye salmon harvest throughout the district. Limestone Inlet was closed this week, and would remain closed for the duration of the season, due to a lack of pink and chum salmon escapement into Limestone Creek observed on aerial surveys. A six-inch minimum mesh restriction in Section 11-B, south of Circle Point, remained in place. Effort decreased to 74 boats and the 9,400 sockeye salmon harvest was 56% of the recent 10-year average, while sockeye salmon CPUE was 63% of average. Otolith analysis indicated that 71% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin fish accounted for less than 1% of the Taku Inlet and Stephens Passage harvest. The harvest of 2,900 pink salmon in the traditional fishery was the smallest on record for this week since 1996.

Fishing time in SW 32 was three days in Section 11-B and was extended one day, for a total of four days of fishing, due to a small fleet especially in Taku Inlet, Taku River sockeye salmon escapement estimated to be above the upper end of the goal range, and a U.S. Taku River sockeye salmon AC well above catch to date. Effort declined again to 64 boats in the traditional fishery and the shift of boats to the lower portion of Section 11-B to target returning Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon was substantial with the percentage of the Taku Inlet fleet falling from 55% to 36% to 17% on days one, two, and three, respectively. The six-inch minimum mesh restriction south of Circle Point in Section 11-B was rescinded this week as wild sockeye salmon escapement into Speel and Crescent Lakes had been steadily increasing and historical run timing suggested the bulk of these runs were well into their respective drainages. Approximately 1,300 sockeye salmon had escaped through the weir into Speel Lake which was not enough to provide any opportunity in the Speel Arm SHA. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE for the week were 76% and 95% of their respective 10-year averages. Otolith analysis indicated that 66% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet and 78% from Stephens Passage were of Snettisham Hatchery origin. TBR enhanced Tatsamenie Lake origin fish accounted for 1.5% of the Taku Inlet harvest and less than 1% of the Stephens Passage harvest. Pink salmon harvest was the largest of the season this week at 12,500 fish, 42% of average. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 129% and 148% of their averages, respectively.

Fishing time for SW 33 was set for three days in Section 11-B, with the opening delayed until Monday to accommodate the Golden North Salmon Derby taking place in Juneau area waters. The entrance to Port Snettisham was opened to allow increased opportunity to target Snettisham hatchery sockeye salmon. The opening of waters near the Speel Arm SHA resulted in an increase in effort in the district and 90 boats, 113% of the recent 10-year average, made landings. The largest amount of effort observed on daily surveys fishing in Taku Inlet this week was 16 boats. With less than half of the minimum escapement goal of wild sockeye salmon through the Speel Lake weir and high water delaying fish passage, it soon became obvious that a Speel Arm SHA opening was not likely and effort decreased in the latter portion of the opening. The 15,100 sockeye salmon harvest was 104% of average, while sockeye salmon CPUE was 120% of average. Otolith analysis indicated 90% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Stephens Passage/Port Snettisham was of Snettisham Hatchery origin. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 94% and 81% of their respective averages.

During the summer fishing season, fishing time in Stephens Passage south of the latitude of Circle Point may differ from that in Taku Inlet to target or conserve wild Taku and Port Snettisham sockeye salmon as well as effectively harvest the run of enhanced DIPAC summer chum and sockeye salmon. Limestone Inlet was opened to the inner markers from SW 28 through SW 30 to allow increased opportunity to harvest remote released DIPAC hatchery chum salmon. Port Snettisham (sub-districts 111-33, 111-34) was closed to fishing during SW 25 to 32 to limit harvest of wild Crescent Lake and Speel Lake sockeye salmon runs. The partial weir and sonar used to monitor sockeye salmon runs to Crescent Lake was discontinued in 2012 and aerial surveys confirmed sockeye salmon migrating into Crescent Lake, but exact enumeration was not possible. Section 11-C remained closed throughout the season as pink salmon abundance was not adequate to provide fishery opportunity.

### **Coho Salmon Fishery**

Beginning in SW 34, management emphasis in the District 11 drift gillnet fishery shifted to wild Taku River coho salmon abundance. Fishing time in Section 11-B was three days in SW 34 and

no extension was warranted due to an above-average fleet size, mostly targeting Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon in the southern portion of Section 11-B, and mixed Taku River coho salmon inriver indicators with average catch rates in the Canadian commercial fishery and above average catches in the Canyon Island fish wheels. Effort fell to 54 boats, 111% of the recent 10-year average for the week, with less than 25% of boats fishing in and around Taku Inlet. Even with minimal targeting of coho salmon, harvest and CPUE for the week was 143% and 134% of their respective averages. The sockeye salmon harvest of 13,700 fish was 205% of average while sockeye salmon CPUE was 256% of average. Otolith analysis indicated 96% of the sockeye salmon harvest from Taku Inlet was of Snettisham Hatchery origin. This was the last week of sockeye salmon otolith sampling for the season.

Section 11-B was again opened for three days in SW 35 with the addition of the Speel Arm SHA opening for two days and then being extended for one more day to match the traditional area opening of three days. With the minimum sockeye salmon escapement goal achieved in Speel Lake, the entire SHA was opened including waters closer to the hatchery with a new line being used north of Bride Point. An above-average fleet size of 68 boats made landings this week with most effort starting in the SHA and then dispersing after the first day. The first bilateral inseason Taku River coho salmon estimate projected an inriver run of 154,400 fish and was substantiated by above average catch rates in the Canyon Island fish wheels and the Canadian commercial fishery. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE in the traditional area of District 11 were 86% and 79% of their respective recent 10-year averages. Sockeye salmon harvest and CPUE in the common property fishery were 254% and 391% of their respective averages.

Fishing time in SW 36 was four days in Section 11-B with continued high Taku River coho salmon abundance projected. The Speel Arm SHA was opened for the same duration as the traditional fishery and received minimal effort. This week was the first opening of the season where effort predominantly targeted coho salmon and the 44 boats fishing matched the recent 10-year average. The 9,400 coho salmon harvest was 127% of average while CPUE was 107% of average. The weekly Taku River coho salmon terminal run estimate fell slightly to 147,000 fish, and since this week marked the midpoint in historical run timing, the current above-border segment of the run expanded to approximately 75,000 fish, the U.S. management objective for the season.

Fishing time in SW 37 was five days in Section 11-B based on above average Canyon Island fish wheel coho salmon catches, District 11 gillnet coho salmon catch rates, troll coho salmon catch rates in Northern SEAK, and coho salmon weir counts at Speel Lake. The Speel Arm SHA was open concurrently with Section 11-B and attracted minimal effort. Effort increased in the traditional fishery to 53 boats with the 15,600 coho salmon harvest equivalent to 286% of the recent 10-year average, while coho salmon CPUE was 140% of average.

Fishing time in Section 11-B was again five days in SW 38. Effort fell to 39 boats which was 148% of the recent 10-year average. The Speel Arm SHA was opened for the last time of the season and had no effort. Coho salmon harvest and CPUE were 168% and 99% of their respective averages. The weekly Taku River coho salmon run projection fell to 140,700 fish with 104,000 fish estimated to be currently above-border.

For the remaining three weeks of the season, Section 11-B was open for above-average, five-day openings each week. Effort was slightly above average in SW 39 and fell to half of average in

SW 40 and SW 41. Coho salmon harvest was above average in SW 39, and below average in SW 40 and SW 41 while CPUE was below average for all three weeks.

The Section 11-B traditional sockeye salmon harvest for SW 34–41, during the directed coho salmon management period, was 187% of the recent 10-year average. The final inseason estimate of coho salmon abundance projected 137,700 fish above the border with an escapement past Canadian commercial and test fisheries of 121,300 coho salmon. This estimate utilized data collected through SW 41 at the end of which the Canyon Island fish wheel project and the Canadian inriver fishery were done for the season. The fall chum salmon harvest in SW 34–41 was 64% of average.

The District 11 drift gillnet fishery closed for the season on October 10 in SW 41.

### **Harvest and Escapement Summary**

The 2014 District 11 traditional area fishery was open for a total of 65 days from June 15 through October 10. Participation in the fishery, and fishing effort measured by the total number of permits delivering fish multiplied by the number of days open to fishing each week, peaked in SW 28. Total fishing effort for the 2014 common property drift gillnet fishery was 3,343 boat days, 97% of the recent 10-year average.

The harvest in the traditional area fishery totaled 1,500 Chinook, 110,000 sockeye, 54,000 coho, 29,000 pink, and 291,000 chum salmon (Table 18). An additional 17,000 sockeye salmon were harvested in the common property fishery in the Speel Arm SHA. Common property harvests for pink and chum salmon were well below their respective recent 10-year averages. Enhanced stocks contributed substantial numbers to the harvest of both sockeye and chum salmon, and minor numbers to the harvest of other species.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet Chinook salmon harvest of 1,500 fish in SW 25–41, during the traditional sockeye and coho salmon management period, was 79% of the recent 10-year average (Table 22). Alaska hatchery fish contributed 23% of the harvest as estimated by CWT analysis. The Canadian traditional commercial harvest of large Taku River Chinook salmon was 1,041 fish, 74% of their BLC. The 2014 spawning escapement estimate is 23,532 large Taku River Chinook salmon.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet sockeye salmon harvest was 127,000 fish, 83% of the recent 10-year average (Table 22). Domestic hatchery sockeye salmon began to contribute to the fishery during SW 26 and added substantial numbers to the harvests during SW 28–35. The final contributions of Taku River and Port Snettisham wild sockeye salmon to the District 11 commercial drift gillnet harvest will not be known until postseason analyses of stock identification data are available. However, harvest of thermally marked sockeye salmon was estimated inseason by otolith analysis. Sockeye salmon from joint U.S./Canada fry-planting programs at Tatsamenie Lake contributed an estimated 859 fish to the District 11 gillnet fishery. Contributions of domestic DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery enhanced sockeye salmon to the District 11 common property drift gillnet fishery including the Speel Arm SHA totaled a minimum of 64,900 fish or 51% of the harvest. The District 11 drift gillnet fishery harvested 49% of the 66,300 wild sockeye salmon TAC for the Taku River, or 61% of the U.S. AC. The 2014 sharing objective of Taku River wild sockeye salmon for Canadian fisheries was 20% of the TAC, and the Canadian harvest was 26%. This fishery is covered in more detail in the Canadian TBR

Fisheries section of this report. Stock composition estimates will be updated post season based on a combined analysis of otolith and GSI.

The preliminary estimate of Taku River sockeye salmon escapement past all fisheries from the mark-recapture program was 92,463 fish, above the management target range of 71,000–80,000 fish. Wild sockeye salmon escapements inside Port Snettisham were improved from recent seasons. A total of 5,062 sockeye salmon were counted through the DIPAC-operated weir on the outlet stream of Speel Lake, within the BEG range of 4,000–13,000 fish. The escapement to Crescent Lake was monitored via aerial surveys in 2014. The peak aerial survey count for Crescent Lake was 3,500 sockeye salmon. Though no formal goal exists for this system, the historical peak aerial survey is approximately 5,000 fish.

Coho salmon stocks harvested in District 11 include returns to the Taku River, Stephens Passage, Port Snettisham, and local Juneau area streams as well as to Alaska hatcheries. The common property coho salmon drift gillnet harvest of 54,200 fish was 139% of the recent 10-year average. Alaska hatchery coho salmon accounted for approximately 3,900 fish or 7% of the District 11 common property harvest in 2014. The preliminary coho salmon escapement for the Taku River was estimated to be approximately 123,600 fish, surpassing the escapement target of 70,000 fish supported by both the U.S. and Canada in 2014. Coho salmon escapements to other streams in the district were mostly unknown.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet pink salmon harvest of 29,000 fish was 19% of the recent 10-year average (Table 22). The escapement to the Taku River is unknown so the number of pink salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island was used as an index of escapement. The total of 2,436 pink salmon caught in the fish wheels was 42% of the 2012 parent-year catch and was 18% of the 1994–2012 even-year average. The pink salmon escapement to the Taku River was characterized as below average.

The District 11 common property drift gillnet harvest of 291,000 chum salmon was 55% of the recent 10-year average (Table 22). The summer chum salmon harvest of 288,000 fish comprised 99% of the full season's harvest. The summer chum salmon run is considered to last through mid-August (SW 33) and is comprised mostly of domestic hatchery fish, with small numbers of wild stock. Chum salmon returning to the DIPAC facilities in Gastineau Channel and the remote release site in Limestone Inlet contributed a major portion of the harvest, but quantitative contribution estimates are not available. Approximately 63% of the District 11 drift gillnet chum salmon harvest occurred in Taku Inlet, and 36% in Stephens Passage. The harvest of 3,100 fall chum salmon during SW 34 and later was 63% of the recent 10-year average. Most of these fall chum salmon are of wild Taku River origin. The escapement number to the Taku River is unknown so the chum salmon passing through the fish wheels at Canyon Island is used as an index of escapement. The 310 fish caught in the fish wheels in 2014 was above the recent 10-year average. The chum salmon escapement to the Taku River is characterized as average.

## **DISTRICT 15: LYNN CANAL**

### **Fishery Overview**

Drift gillnet fisheries in Lynn Canal occur in the waters of District 15 encompassing Section 15-A (upper Lynn Canal), Section 15-C (lower Lynn Canal), and Section 15-B (Berners Bay). The fishery targets four local major stocks of sockeye salmon (Chilkat Lake, Chilkoot Lake, Chilkat River mainstem, and Berners River). Hatchery chum salmon are the predominant harvests during



the first five weeks of the summer season and have attracted record level effort in recent years. In the fall, the fishery targets coho and fall chum salmon from mid-August through early October.

The District 15 traditional Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishery was opened for a total of 61 days between June 15 and October 7, 2014 (Table 15). The number of fishing days (61) is a little over the recent 10-year average of 58 days. Fishing effort totaled 6,790 boat-days (1.6 times the average of 4,307 boat-days). The total number of permits participating in the 2014 Lynn Canal drift gillnet fishing season was well above average and second highest since 1990 (251 permits as compared to the previous recent 10-year average of 170 permits). The number of drift gillnet boats participating in the District 15 gillnet fishery each week was also well above average in 2014 for most of the season. Effort peaked in week 27 (June 30) when 216 boats actively fished in the district, 1.7 times the recent 10-year average for this week. Peak effort in the district is typical during this time as the drift gillnet fleet targets abundant hatchery chum salmon returns to Amalga and Boat Harbor release projects. Overall effort during the entire summer season was the highest ever recorded and the second and fifth weeks (SW 26 and SW 29) of the season had a record number of participants.

A total of 1.7 million salmon were harvested during the 2014 Lynn Canal (District 15) common property fishery (Tables 18 and 23). This harvest included 1,400 Chinook, 235,000 sockeye, 58,000 coho, 91,000 pink and 1.3 million chum salmon. The harvests of Chinook, sockeye, coho, and chum salmon were all above average while the pink salmon harvest was below average. The 2014 Chinook salmon harvest of 1,400 fish was just above the recent 10-year average. The sockeye salmon harvest was almost twice the recent 10-year average of 121,300 fish. The harvest of coho and chum salmon were each 1.3 times the recent 10-year averages for these species, respectively. The chum salmon harvest was the fourth highest on record. The pink salmon harvest was 50% of the recent 10-year average.

Of the total District 15 sockeye salmon harvest, stock composition estimates indicated approximately 108,500 Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were harvested, with stock composition determined by scale pattern analysis. This estimate is 1.9 times the recent 10-year average. The commercial harvest of Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon was approximately 77,000 fish, also 1.9 times the recent 10-year average. The estimated harvest of sockeye salmon originating from areas other than Chilkat and Chilkoot lakes in Lynn Canal was approximately 46,700 fish, about 2.0 times the recent 10-year average. The majority of this harvest originates from the mainstem Chilkat River and Berners Bay River systems.

The 2014 total District 15 chum salmon harvest of 1.3 million fish was about 1.3 times the recent 10-year average. This harvest is the fourth highest on record. Hatchery contributions of chum salmon from remote release sites at Boat Harbor and Amalga Harbor contributed the majority of the chum salmon harvest (based on otolith marking results) through SW 33 (August 16). Chum salmon harvests in the district from SW 34 through the end of the season (August 18 through October 9) are considered fall chum salmon and are predominantly Chilkat River drainage stocks. An estimated 19,500 fall chum salmon were harvested in this fishery. This harvest is 27% of the recent 10-year average of 72,000 fish. The department managed the fall season fishery conservatively in 2014 to boost escapement for Chilkat River fall chum salmon.

No openings occurred in Berners Bay in 2014 due to expected lower than average returns of coho salmon to Section 15-B streams.

## **Section 15-A Sockeye Fishery**

The 2014 Lynn Canal drift gillnet season was opened per regulation on Sunday, June 15 (Table 15). Summer season management of Section 15-A was directed at harvesting returns of early Chilkat Lake and Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon. The west side of Section 15-A was opened for two days south of the latitude of Seduction Point in SW 25 (June 15–17). Due to an expected below average return of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon, the eastern half of Section 15-A was not opened until SW 29 (July 13). In SW 26 (June 22–25), the same area was opened for three days. With an above average return expected to Chilkat Lake, and little fishing effort in Section 15-A, Chilkat Inlet was opened to Glacier Point for three days with a one-day extension in SW 27 (June 30–July 3). Three days of fishing time was given in SW 28 (July 6–9) and three days in SW 29 with a one-day extension south of the latitude of Seduction Point (July 13–17). The eastern side of Section 15-A was opened south of the latitude of Mud Bay Point when Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon escapement and harvest began to indicate a more robust return of this stock than the preseason forecast indicated. In SW 30 (July 20–23), three days of time was granted to harvest Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon south of the latitude of Mud Bay Point and south of Glacier Point in Chilkat Inlet on the western side of the district. Chilkoot Inlet was opened to the latitude of Taiya Point in SW 31 for three days with a one-day extension to harvest Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon. The decision was made to open Lutak Inlet to the terminus of the Chilkoot River between three and six days each from SW 32 (August 3) to SW 36 (September 2) to harvest abundant Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon. Extensions were granted to increase the harvest rate on Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon while reducing harvest rate of late returning Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon.

## **Section 15-A Fall Chum and Coho Fishery**

Fall fishery management in District 15 focused on the harvesting of Chilkat River fall chum, coho, and late run Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon in Section 15-A beginning in SW 34 (August 17). In this week, all of Section 15-A was opened for four days south of the latitude of Glacier Point in Chilkat Inlet, and south of the terminus of the Chilkoot River. These areas were open for three days in the west and six days in the east side of the Section. In SW 34 the northern boundary line in Chilkat Inlet began moving southward to provide additional protection due to a weaker than expected Chilkat River fall chum and Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon returns. In this week, the area in Section 15-A south of Kochu Island in Chilkat Inlet and south of the terminus of the Chilkoot River was open for two days (August 17–19 ) and for five days in Chilkoot and Lutak Inlets from August 17–22. In SW 35 (August 24–29) this area was opened for three days in the west and five days in the east to harvest excess Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon while providing some opportunity to harvest excess Chilkat River coho salmon. During SW 36 (August 31–September 5), the northern boundary line in Chilkat Inlet was moved northward to the latitude Seduction Point to protect weak late run Chilkat Lake sockeye and Chilkat River fall chum salmon returns. In this week, Section 15-A was open for two days south of the latitude of Seduction Point and for five days north of Tanini Point to the terminus of the Chilkoot River in Lutak Inlet. In SW 37 (September 7–9), Section 15-A was open south of the latitude of Seduction Point. In SW 38 through SW 41, this same area was opened either two or three days each week.

## **Section 15-B and 15-C Fisheries**

Due to a decline in Berners Bay coho salmon production in recent years, Section 15-B was not open to commercial fishing in 2014.

Fishing effort in Lynn Canal during the summer season was concentrated in Section 15-C where the fleet targeted near record returns of hatchery summer chum salmon originating from remote release sites at Amalga Harbor and Boat Harbor. Two days of fishing were allowed in Section 15-C including the Boat Harbor terminal harvest area during the initial week of the season (June 15–17). The eastern side of Section 15-C was closed north of the latitude of Point Bridget to provide a refuge for milling stocks of Berners River, Chilkoot Lake, and Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon until assessments on run strength were made. No minimum mesh size restriction was imposed in Section 15-C in 2014. The western side of Section 15-C north of the latitude of Danger Point was closed to protect returns of wild Endicott River pink and chum salmon and other wild salmon stocks migrating to streams in this area of the district. The area north of Danger Point remained closed through the end of SW 33 (August 14). In SW 26 (June 22–25), Section 15-C was open for three days south of the latitude of Point Bridget and south of the latitude of Danger Point within two miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal. In SW 27 (June 29–July 3), three days were granted with a one-day extension set with the same lines. The same area was open in SW 28 for three days (July 6–9) and two days in SW 29 with a one-day extension (July 13–16). From SW 30 through SW 33, this same area was opened either three or four days each week.

## **Section 15-C Fall Chum and Coho Fishery**

Section 15-C was managed for Lynn Canal coho and fall chum salmon from SW 34 through the end of the season. All of Section 15-C was opened for two days in SW 34 (August 17–19) except an area along the Endicott River shoreline south of the latitude of Lance Point to protect wild stocks returning to this system. Three days were given in all of Section 15-C in SW 35 (August 24–27). All of Section 15-C was open for two days each in SW 36 (August 31) through SW 39 (September 21). Three days were given in all of Section 15-C in SW 40 (September 28–October 1) and two days in the last opening in SW 41 (October 5–7).

Fall season effort in Section 15-C was consistently above average in 2014. The 2014 coho and fall chum salmon harvests in Section 15-C were estimated at 57,500 and 19,500 fish, respectively. This harvest was slightly above average for coho salmon and below average for fall chum salmon. Time and area adjustments were designed to reduce harvest rates on fall chum salmon and late run Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon in 2014 because these stocks were somewhat weak.

## **District 15 Escapements**

The total sockeye salmon visual count through the Chilkoot River weir was 105,500 fish, which exceeded the sustainable escapement goal range of 38,000–86,000 fish. This weir count was about 1.6 times the recent 10-year average of 66,000 fish. In addition, 83 Chinook, 162 coho, 12,500 pink, and 126 chum salmon were enumerated at the weir. Weekly weir passage rates of Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon were well above average in 2014. In SW 29, SW 30 and SW 31 (July 13–August 2) the Chilkoot Lake sockeye salmon escapement through the weir surged, and 65,000 sockeye salmon were counted through in this three-week period. For the rest of the season, the weekly escapements were consistently below the recent 10-year averages. The weir

was pulled between July 4 and July 5 due to a flood event and no fish were counted during this period. The pink salmon weir count of 12,500 fish was 30% of the historical odd year average of 31,200 fish. A large part of the pink salmon return spawns below the weir and the weir count does not represent the total pink salmon escapement to the Chilkoot River.

A DIDSON acoustic camera was used to enumerate sockeye salmon through the Chilkat Lake weir. The weir was also used to capture returning Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon for age, sex, and length composition sampling and to provide scale data for the Lynn Canal stock separation project. Sockeye salmon are also examined for marks originating from the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project. Two fish wheels are used to capture salmon in the lower Chilkat River and all captured sockeye salmon larger than 360 mm (MEF) are marked with fin clips and released back into the river. Recapture events are conducted on selected spawning ground locations on the Chilkat River mainstem to determine the ratio of tagged sockeye salmon in the population. This information is used to generate a population estimate of the Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon escapement. Recapture events at the Chilkat Lake weir provide information on migration timing but are not extensive enough at this time to provide a significant population estimate. Fish wheel catch is also used to judge the relative strength of the salmon return during the migration. The total Chilkat Lake sockeye salmon DIDSON/weir count was 111,000 sockeye salmon. This count was near the midpoint of the biological escapement goal range of 70,000–150,000 fish.

The preliminary mark-recapture escapement estimate for Chilkat River mainstem sockeye salmon is 39,500 fish in 2014. This estimate is about 1.2 times the 1994–2013 average escapement of 33,400 mainstem sockeye salmon.

The preliminary mark-recapture escapement estimate for Chilkat River Chinook salmon is 1,385 age 1.3 and older Chinook salmon. This estimate is 40% of the historical 1991–2013 average and below the lower end of the escapement goal range of 1,850–3,600 large Chinook salmon.

Pink and chum salmon aerial peak escapement counts conducted along streams on the western shorelines of Lynn Canal were generally below average. Aerial peak escapement counts for these species on the eastern side of Lynn Canal were above average for both species.

Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement based on fish wheel catch appeared to be below average. Fall chum salmon escapement is measured by indexing the total fish wheel catch of this species. The index is based on a mark-recapture program conducted during the years 2001–2004 where it was estimated that the lower Chilkat River fish wheel project captures approximately 1.5% of this return annually. The 2014 fall chum salmon fish wheel catch of 2,175 fish from this project resulted in an estimated escapement of approximately 145,000 fish, well within the escapement goal range of 75,000 to 170,000 chum salmon. The 2014 estimated escapement is 52% of 2003–2012 average index estimate of 324,000 chum salmon. The peak aerial survey count of 3,000 chum salmon in the Klehini River was below average. The Chilkat River fall chum salmon escapement aerial surveys indicated that returns of this portion of the run were average. A peak count of 35,500 chum salmon was observed in the Chilkat River in the fall of 2014. This peak aerial count is above the recent 10-year average of 28,000 fish.

Chilkat River coho salmon escapement was well above average in 2014. Based on the expansion of index surveys conducted throughout the Chilkat River drainage, approximately 132,000 coho salmon returned to spawn in the Chilkat River drainage. This estimate is above the historical average and well above the biological escapement goal range of 30,000–70,000 fish.

Aerial surveys conducted at Berners Bay streams indicated a peak sockeye salmon escapement of 6,500 fish in the Berners River, 500 fish in the Lace River, and 300 fish in the Antler/Gilkey River systems. The peak aerial counts indicate an average sockeye salmon escapement into the drainages of Berners Bay. Berners River coho salmon escapements were estimated at approximately 15,480 fish. This escapement is well above average (6,900 fish). The stream count is also well above the biological escapement goal range of 4,000–9,200 fish.

## HATCHERY HARVESTS

Privately operated hatcheries contributed Chinook, sockeye, coho, pink, and chum salmon to the 2014 commercial drift gillnet and purse seine fisheries. Hatchery-produced salmon are harvested in traditional common property fisheries, common property hatchery terminal area fisheries, spring troll fisheries, Annette Island Reservation fisheries, and in private hatchery cost recovery fisheries. Accurate harvest information is available from fish tickets for these harvest types. Management attention in traditional fisheries is directed on the harvest of wild stocks, although co-migrating enhanced fish contribute substantially to traditional area harvests. As enhanced fish enter terminal areas near hatchery release sites, fishery management is directed on the harvest of hatchery-produced surplus returns. In most cases, fisheries in terminal harvest areas are managed according to allocation plans approved by the BOF. In several locations THAs must be managed in cooperation with hatchery organizations to provide for broodstock needs and cost recovery harvests. Harvests in hatchery SHAs are opened so hatchery operators can harvest returning fish to pay for operating costs and to reserve sufficient broodstock to provide for egg take goals. For some terminal locations only cost recovery harvest takes place; for some locations both common property and cost recovery harvests occur; at other locations only common property harvests occur (Figure 2).

Hatchery contributions to common property fisheries are estimated by evaluation of CWT recovery information and through thermal otolith mark recoveries. CWT tagging rates for salmon hatchery releases are specified in hatchery annual management plans. Harvests of returning adults are randomly sampled by ADF&G port sampling programs and are used to estimate hatchery-produced coho and Chinook salmon production. Thermal otolith marks are used to estimate chum or sockeye harvests in fisheries, or to evaluate the performance of differentially-marked groups returning to a release location. Thermal marking is advantageous since entire releases can be mass-marked. Although there is currently no coordinated, region-wide program in place to sample and evaluate returning adults, since 2006, SSRAA has evaluated traditional and terminal fisheries in Districts 1–8. DIPAC has evaluated harvests at specific delivery locations in northern Southeast Alaska, and NSRAA has sampling primarily in THA fisheries.

In 2014, 86% of the 49.8 million total all-gear salmon harvest was harvested in traditional fisheries, 5% in THA fisheries, 5% in hatchery cost recovery fisheries, and 4% in Annette Island Reservation fisheries (Conrad and Gray 2014). Of 6.7 million chum salmon harvested in 2014, 49% were harvested in traditional areas, 27% were harvested in hatchery THAs, 24% were harvested in cost recovery fisheries, and 2% was harvested in the Annette Island Reservation fisheries. Chum salmon harvests in 2014, in both purse seine and drift gillnet common property fisheries, were in large part due to hatchery production.

In 2014, Southeast Alaska common property harvests of 5.8 million enhanced fish are estimated to account for 11.6% of overall harvests and 25.1% of overall exvessel value (Vercessi *In prep*).

The 2014 common property harvest proportions of enhanced salmon in the region included: 13.3% of Chinook, 6.3% of sockeye, 26.0% of coho, 0.9% of pink, and 89.7% of chum salmon. For comparison, 2013 harvests of enhanced fish in common property fisheries were 10.3% of overall harvests and included: 31.8% of Chinook, 14.1% of sockeye, 25.8% of coho, 1.6% of pink, and 80.5% of chum salmon (Vercessi 2014); and 2012 harvests of enhanced fish in common property fisheries were 26.6% of overall harvests and included: 21.3% of Chinook, 12.0% of sockeye, 26.6% of coho, 1.1% of pink, and 83.5% of chum salmon (Vercessi 2013).

## **TRADITIONAL COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS**

Chinook salmon are intensively sampled in common property fisheries to provide for abundance-based harvests allowed under the PST, to comply with allocations established for the different gear groups, and to manage spring troll and net fisheries to benefit from Chinook salmon produced by Alaska hatchery programs. CWTs are intensively sampled in fisheries to provide accounting for these various purposes.

In 2014, purse seine fisheries harvested 16,000 large Chinook salmon and 600 jacks in traditional fisheries, and 11,000 large Chinook salmon and 500 jacks in terminal area fisheries (Table 2). Based on CWT recoveries, Alaska hatcheries contributed 1,500 large Chinook salmon in traditional areas, 9% of total traditional harvests (ADF&G, CWT Lab, 2015). Including recoveries from other states and Alaska, 3,500 large Chinook salmon, 22% of total traditional harvests, were of hatchery origin. Purse seine fisheries were managed to limit treaty harvests to 4.3% of the all-gear PST Chinook salmon harvest ceiling, or 18,894 fish, while targeting pink and chum salmon. Due to the large all-gear treaty quota, Chinook salmon non-retention was not in place in 2014. Traditional area harvests were highest in District 4 with 11,000 Chinook salmon (65%) and District 2 with 1,900 Chinook salmon (11%). An accounting of PST Chinook salmon harvests is preliminary at this time. Total purse seine PST harvests are estimated at 16,000 out of 27,000 total large Chinook salmon harvested in common property and Annette Island Reserve fisheries. Most of the seine harvest of hatchery-produced Chinook salmon, estimated at 11,000 fish, came from terminal area fisheries.

In 2014, drift gillnet fisheries harvested 14,000 Chinook salmon in traditional area fisheries and 14,000 in hatchery terminal area fisheries for a total harvest of 28,000 fish (Table 18). Based on CWT recoveries, Alaska hatcheries contributed 10,000 Chinook salmon to traditional area fisheries (ADF&G CWT Lab 2015). The largest traditional area harvest occurred in District 8 with 8,000 harvested, 57% of the combined traditional area Chinook salmon harvests. Of Chinook salmon harvests in District 8, 7,000 fish (83%) were produced by Alaska hatcheries. Drift gillnet fisheries are allocated 2.9% of the all-gear PST harvest ceiling, or 12,743 fish. No directed Chinook salmon TBR harvests occurred in 2014, and area restrictions were applied to protect Chinook salmon during later openings directed at sockeye salmon harvests.

An accounting of PST Chinook salmon gillnet harvests is preliminary at this time. Total common property fishery PST traditional gillnet harvests are estimated to include: 8,065 large Chinook salmon; Annette Island Reservation harvests of treaty fish were 898 fish; and TBR fishery harvests were 712 fish. Of the 27,877 total Chinook salmon harvest by common property drift gillnet gear (Table 18), 22,369 fish are initially estimated as large Chinook salmon, and 4,905 of these fish applied to the PST including the Annette Island gillnet treaty harvest of 266 fish. Most of the remainder of large Chinook salmon originated from Alaska hatcheries.

The total common property purse seine harvest of coho salmon in 2014 was 389,000 fish (Table 1). Of these, 348,000 fish (90%) were harvested in traditional fisheries and 41,000 fish (10%) were harvested in terminal areas (Table 2). Hatchery coho salmon contributions to the traditional area purse seine fishery, based on Alaska hatchery CWT recoveries, are estimated at 57,000 fish, or 16% of the traditional area harvests (ADF&G, CWT Lab 2015). The largest numbers of enhanced coho salmon in traditional fisheries included 18,900 fish in District 4, 11,000 fish in District 3, and 8,200 fish in District 1.

Drift gillnet fisheries harvested 554,000 coho salmon in common property fisheries, including 520,000 fish (94%) in traditional fisheries and 34,000 fish (6%) in hatchery terminal areas (Table 18). Alaska hatchery coho salmon contributions to the traditional drift gillnet fisheries based on CWT recoveries are estimated at 182,000 fish, or 33% of the total harvest from traditional areas (ADF&G, CWT 2015). Enhanced coho salmon harvests were primarily taken in two districts: 78% (143,000 fish) were from District 6 and 16% (30,000 fish) were from District 1.

Of 901,000 sockeye salmon harvested in common property purse seine fisheries in 2014, most (99%) were from traditional fisheries and most were from wild stocks (Table 2). Approximately 1,300 enhanced sockeye salmon were taken in purse seine fisheries. The total run produced by the Snettisham Hatchery in 2014 was 215,300 sockeye salmon (Vercessi *In prep*).

In 2014, 498,000 sockeye salmon were harvested in common property drift gillnet fisheries; 458,000 fish (92%) were harvested in traditional fisheries and 40,000 fish (8%) were harvested in terminal harvest areas (Table 18). The 2014 Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon run was 215,300 fish with 82,000 (38%) of those harvested by the common property drift gillnet fishery (Vercessi *In prep*). Contributions of enhanced sockeye salmon to traditional fisheries are also from Taku River (Tatsamenie Lake) and Stikine River (Tahltan and Tuya Lakes) enhancement projects. Harvest in the District 11 traditional drift gillnet fishery included 859 enhanced fish from the Tatsamenie Lake enhancement project; 3% of the total harvest. Harvest in the District 6 fishery included 3,368 enhanced fish from the Stikine enhancement projects; 1,815 fish from Tuya Lake and 1,553 fish from Tahltan Lake, 6% of the total harvest. Harvest in the District 8 fishery included 6,265 enhanced fish from the Stikine enhancement projects; 2,781 fish from Tuya Lake and 3,484 fish from Tahltan Lake, 32% of the total harvest. Terminal harvest area sockeye salmon harvests included 21,000 fish in the Boat Harbor THA and 17,000 fish in the Speel Arm SHA.

The region wide common property harvest of pink salmon by purse seine and drift gillnet was 34.9 million fish in 2014 out of total harvests of 37.2 million (Conrad and Gray 2014). Hatchery operators estimated pink salmon production harvested in common property fisheries to be 326,000 fish, 0.9% of total production (Vercessi *In prep*). Since pink salmon are generally not marked, the basis of operator's estimates is somewhat uncertain. The Port Armstrong Hatchery (AKI), Sitka Sound Science Center (SSSC), and Kake Non-Profit Fisheries Corporation all produce pink salmon.

Generally, the majority of harvests of chum salmon in Southeast Alaska are derived from hatchery production, and hatchery harvest estimates are determined by a combination of otolith sampling of commercial traditional and terminal area fisheries. Most, but not all chum salmon are thermally marked, and sometimes harvest estimates are based on expected proportions of returns to terminal areas instead of systematic sampling for otolith marks. Precise estimates of

harvests in traditional common property fishery areas are not always known, so returns as reported in this section are based on hatchery operators' best estimates.

Regional common property harvest by purse seine and drift gillnet was 4.8 million chum salmon in 2014; 71% of the most recent 10-year average harvest of 6.7 million (Conrad and Gray 2014). The estimated contribution of enhanced chum salmon to common property fisheries is 89.7% (Vercessi *In prep*). Purse seine fisheries harvested 2.4 million chum salmon, including 1.1 million fish from traditional fishery areas (47%) and 1.3 million fish from hatchery terminal harvest areas (53%; Table 2). The estimate of hatchery contributions to common property purse seine fisheries, as reported by hatchery operators, is 2,032,000 fish, 85% of total purse seine harvests, including Annette Island seine harvests (Vercessi *In prep*). Separate hatchery chum salmon contribution estimates are not available for traditional and terminal areas.

Drift gillnet common property harvest of 2.4 million chum salmon was 91% of the most recent 10-year average harvest of 2.6 million fish (Table 17). Harvests included 1.9 million fish in traditional fishery areas (79%) and 489,000 fish from hatchery terminal areas (21%; Table 18). The estimate of hatchery contributions to drift gillnet fisheries, as reported by hatchery operators, is 2,215,000 fish, 93% of total drift gillnet harvests, including Annette Island harvests (Vercessi *In prep*). Separate hatchery chum salmon contribution estimates are not available for traditional and terminal areas.

## **TERMINAL HARVEST AREA AND SPECIAL HARVEST AREA COMMON PROPERTY HARVESTS**

### **Neets Bay**

The Neets Bay THA and SHA (Subdistrict 101-95) is managed in consultation with SSRAA to provide for broodstock and cost recovery. Surplus returns also provide some opportunity for common property harvest. Neets Bay is SSRAA's primary cost recovery location, with other terminal areas designated as common property harvest locations. In 2014, the majority of the summer chum salmon harvested inside Neets Bay, (83%) was harvested for cost recovery. Terminal area seine harvests included 46,000 chum, 36,000 coho and 6,300 Chinook salmon (Table 24). Terminal area gillnet harvests included 8,300 chum, 10,000 coho, and 3,100 Chinook salmon (Table 25). Cost recovery totals were 554,000 chum and 51,000 coho salmon (Table 26).

The Neets Bay THA was open concurrently to all gear groups from May 1 through June 10 with very limited effort. The THA was next opened from June 11 through July 2 on a rotational basis between the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets to target excess Chinook salmon (Tables 9 and 16).

The THA was again open on August 13 to August 26 with rotations for all gear groups to target excess summer chum salmon.

From September 26 through October 3, the THA was re-opened on a rotational schedule between the net gear groups, and then on Saturday, October 4 the Neets Bay THA was open concurrently for all gear groups through the end of the season on November 10.

The troll harvest that took place in West Behm Canal and Neets Bay on returning Neets Bay enhanced chum salmon was down substantially in 2014. The West Behm troll fishery was the only major chum salmon troll fishery in Southeast Alaska for 2014. For combined spring and



summer fisheries, trollers harvested 120,475 chum salmon compared to 180,000 chum salmon in 2013.

Based on otolith sampling, SSRAA has estimated the total commercial common property harvest for enhanced Neets Bay salmon for all gear groups, excluding cost recovery, broodstock, and sport harvests, was 15,000 Chinook, 333,000 coho, 403,000 summer chum, and 75,000 fall chum salmon. The summer chum salmon total run of 1,140,000 fish was 63% of the preseason forecast of 1,800,000 fish. The fall chum salmon total run of 143,000 fish was right at the preseason forecast of 140,000 fish.

### **Nakat Inlet**

The Nakat Inlet THA (Subdistrict 101-10) was opened in 2014 for troll and drift gillnet gear to harvest enhanced chum and coho salmon returns produced by SSRAA. The Nakat Inlet THA was open continuously by regulation from June 1 in SW 23, to November 10 in SW 46, for gillnet and troll (Table 16). The drift gillnet fishery harvested 15,000 coho and 82,000 summer chum salmon (Table 25) in the Nakat Inlet THA in 2014. Although the Nakat Inlet THA was open from June 1 through November 10 to troll gear, no documented troll gear landings occurred. Based on otolith sampling and analysis by SSRAA, approximately 93,000 Nakat Inlet chum salmon were harvested in the drift gillnet common property fisheries, and an additional 13,000 fish were harvested in the common property purse seine fisheries. The total estimated run of 176,000 summer chum salmon was well below the preseason forecast of 280,000 summer chum salmon. The fall chum salmon return of 25,000 fish was well above the 10,000 fall chum salmon forecast.

### **Kendrick Bay**

The Kendrick Bay THA (Subdistrict 102-15) was opened in 2014 for access by the purse seine fleet to harvest returning chum salmon produced by SSRAA. The Kendrick Bay THA opened by regulation on June 15 for the purse seine fleet and remained open through September 30 (Table 9). Forty-eight vessels took part in this fishery harvesting 1,500 sockeye, 1,900 coho, 92,000 pink, and 106,000 summer chum salmon (Table 24). Additional chum salmon returning to Kendrick Bay were harvested outside of the Kendrick Bay THA along the eastern shoreline of Prince of Wales Island during the three four-day and one one-day enhanced chum salmon directed fisheries prior to SW 29, June 15–July 7 (Table 8). Harvest in those openings outside of the normal common property openings totaled 107,000 chum salmon; of those, approximately 97% were of hatchery origin, with approximately 79% being Kendrick Bay enhanced chum salmon, and 14% being Neets Bay enhanced chum salmon. The total run for Kendrick Bay enhanced summer chum salmon was 453,165 fish; this was 65% of the preseason forecast of 700,000 fish.

### **Anita Bay**

Anita Bay THA is opened each year to allow the harvest of Chinook, chum, and coho salmon produced by SSRAA. These fish are predominantly harvested by the drift gillnet and purse seine fleets. Anita Bay THA is the only terminal common property hatchery fishery in Districts 5–10. The area is open to net and troll fishing concurrently from May 1 through June 12 (Tables 9 and 16). From June 13 through August 30 the fishery operated on a rotational basis for net gear with purse seine and drift gillnet fleets alternating openings with the purse seine fleet fishing first; there is no closed period for troll gear. During June and July, rotational schedules start and end at

noon with the area closed to nets for 24 hours between each gear rotation. Prior to 2009, the rotation in Anita Bay was 2:1 with the drift gillnet fleet fishing for 48 hours followed by the seine fleet fishing 24 hours. The first gillnet effort in Anita Bay occurred during SW 19 (May 4–10) and the first seine effort occurred during SW 24 (June 8–14). The last fishing effort recorded for the seine fleet occurred during SW 37 (September 7–13) and the last recorded effort by the gillnet fleet occurred during SW 40 (September 28–October 4). Purse seiners harvested 3,000 Chinook, 100 sockeye, 300 coho, 800 pink, and 31,000 chum salmon from the Anita Bay THA in 2014 (Table 24). Gillnetters harvested 7,000 Chinook, 200 sockeye, 7,500 coho, 800 pink, and 43,500 chum salmon inside the Anita Bay THA (Table 25).

### **Speel Arm**

In District 11, the DIPAC midpoint forecast for total Snettisham Hatchery sockeye salmon runs (including Sweetheart Creek) for 2014 was 144,000 fish from their 2009 and 2010 brood year smolt releases. The estimated total return was 215,000 sockeye salmon including broodstock. Because of weak parent year returns to Speel Lake, no fishery in the Speel Arm SHA was contemplated until the minimum of the 4,000–13,000 sockeye salmon escapement goal through the weir was realized. In SW 35, the 4,000-fish minimum was reached on the first day (August 24) following the highest daily fish count of the season of 509 sockeye salmon on August 23. This movement of fish was catalyzed by dropping water levels after an extreme high water event. The initial Speel Arm SHA opening was announced by news release on August 22, when 3,170 sockeye salmon had passed through the weir and observations by DIPAC staff indicated several hundred fish were staging below the weir, to open concurrently with the traditional fishery on August 24 for a two-day period. When the minimum escapement goal had been achieved, the Speel Arm SHA opening was extended an additional day, for a total of three days of fishing matching the traditional Section 11-B opening. Fifty-four boats harvested 13,400 sockeye salmon and small numbers of other species of salmon. Otolith samples obtained in SW 35 indicated that approximately 100% of the sockeye harvest in the Speel Arm SHA was of Snettisham Hatchery origin. The Speel Arm SHA was opened for four days in SW 36 and five days in SW 37. An additional 3,600 sockeye salmon were harvested in these two weeks for a total SHA harvest of 17,000 fish (Table 25). The SHA was opened for another five days in SW 38 during which there was no reported effort or harvest. The final escapement to Speel Lake documented by the DIPAC operated weir was 5,062 sockeye salmon, within the escapement goal range. The DIPAC Snettisham Hatchery contributed an estimated 82,000 hatchery sockeye salmon to harvests in the District 11 common property commercial drift gillnet fishery.

### **Hidden Falls**

In District 12, the Northern Southeast Aquaculture Association (NSRAA) forecasted a return to the Hidden Falls THA of 188,000 coho, 6,100 Chinook and 1,072,000 chum salmon. This was the third season that NSRAA did not conduct any direct cost recovery harvests. Instead, under the authority of Alaska Statute 16.10.455, in order to derive the necessary revenues, the NSRAA Board of Directors requested that the Department of Revenue assess a 20% tax of the value of all chum salmon harvested in waters described in 5 AAC 33.374(f) which includes the Hidden Falls THA and adjacent subdistricts. Under this plan all of the chum salmon returning to the Hidden Falls Hatchery except for the 160,000 fish needed for broodstock would be available to the common property fishery. Openings began June 15 and continued commensurate with the general seine schedule through July 3 after which it was closed to ensure broodstock needs were met. The fishery was opened again on July 24 for three periods ending August 1. The 2014

Hidden Falls Hatchery chum salmon run was well below forecast with a total common property harvest of 252,000 chum salmon. With hatchery escapement the total return was approximately 426,000 chum salmon.

### **Medvejie/Deep Inlet**

In District 13, NSRAA forecasted a return to the Medvejie Hatchery in Silver Bay and the Deep Inlet THA of 36,200 Chinook, 13,000 coho, and 1,170,000 chum salmon for 2014. Deep Inlet chum salmon are harvested in the Deep Inlet THA by purse seine, drift gillnet and troll gear during scheduled opening times, by troll gear and purse seine gear outside of the THA, and by the NSRAA cost recovery fishery in the Deep Inlet and Silver Bay SHAs. No cost recovery was planned this season allowing for a projected common property harvest of approximately 1,080,000 chum salmon.

The BOF in 2012, adopted regulations continuing the net fishery allocation in the Deep Inlet THA Management Plan of 1:1 time ratio of gillnet to seine beginning the third Sunday in June when chum salmon are the target species. This time ratio has been in place since 2009. The time ratio prior to the third week in Sunday would remain 2:1 gillnet to seine when hatchery Chinook salmon are the target species. The change of the ratio of fishing time in 2009 was for the purpose of bringing the two gear groups closer to their baseline allocation percentages of enhanced salmon value as specified under the Enhanced Salmon Allocation Management Plan (5 AAC 33.364). Additionally, the board has allowed trolling to occur when net fisheries are closed and when trolling does not interfere with cost recovery. The allocation plan for the Deep Inlet THA will sunset after the 2014 season and again will be addressed by the BOF in 2015.

By emergency order, issued under 5 AAC 39.265, harvesters participating in the Deep Inlet THA fishery were required to retain and utilize all salmon harvested during the 2014 season. This action was taken in order to promote full utilization of salmon, to prevent waste of salmon, to determine harvest patterns of incidentally harvested coho and sockeye salmon, and so ADF&G and NSRAA would have full and accurate reporting of returns. Purse seine and gillnet fishermen were also required to retain all Chinook salmon harvested in the Deep Inlet THA.

The common property rotational fishery began June 1 with four days for gillnet to two days for seine per week (Tables 9 and 16). The June fishing period primarily provides an opportunity to harvest Chinook salmon returning to the Medvejie Hatchery and Deep Inlet. In 2014, drift gillnet fishermen were required to fish with a minimum mesh size of six inches prior to June 21 to reduce the harvest of local wild sockeye salmon returning to Silver Bay. During the period of June 1–June 21, as many as 26 gillnet boats and 13 seine boats participated in the fishery. The total harvest during this period was approximately 1,660 Chinook salmon, and 37,000 chum salmon. For the period of June 22–July 26, the 1:1 rotational schedule provided for seining on Sundays, Thursdays, and Fridays, gillnetting on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and trolling on Saturdays of each week. For the period July 27–September 27, the 1:1 time ratio was maintained, however, gillnetting was allowed for the normal three 15-hour periods on Monday, Tuesday, and Saturday of each week while seiners were provided two 22.5-hour periods that began on Sundays and Thursdays. Due to broodstock goals not being met the fishery was closed beginning August 16. By that time a total of 579,000 chum salmon had been harvested. With broodstock goals being met the rotational fishery was re-opened to trolling on September 3 with a 15-hour seine period on September 4 and a 15-hour gillnet period on September 6. The rotational schedule continued through September 27. For the season, the total harvest by gear in

the Deep Inlet THA included: gillnet harvests of 3,400 Chinook, 84,000 pink, and 278,000 chum salmon; seine harvests of 1,340 Chinook, 148,000 pink, and 587,000 chum salmon; and troll harvests 5,000 chum salmon (Tables 24 and 25). Additionally, trollers harvested approximately 20,000 chum salmon in District 13, most of which were harvested in Sitka Sound outside of the THA. Seiners harvested approximately 86,000 chum salmon in the traditional Sitka Sound seine pink salmon fishery of which 42,000 were estimated to be of hatchery origin. With a cost recovery harvest of 4,100 chum salmon, the total chum salmon return to Deep Inlet and Medvejie Hatchery was approximately 846,000 chum salmon, or about 72% of forecast.

## **Boat Harbor**

The inside portion of the Boat Harbor terminal harvest area (BHTHA), west of department markers at the entrance to Boat Harbor, was opened on a 7 days per week, continual basis from the start of the season (June 15) through the first three days of SW 36 (September 2). The remainder of the BHTHA, (those waters within two nautical miles of the western shoreline of Lynn Canal south of the latitude of Danger Point at 58°41.73' N. latitude and north of a point 2.4 miles north of Point Whidbey at 58°37.05' N. latitude) was opened for two days in SW 25 (June 15–17), three days in SW 26 (June 22–25), and then continuously beginning in SW 27 (June 29) into SW 34 (August 19). As in previous years, the northern line of the BHTHA remained at the latitude of Danger Point through the summer season to protect Endicott River summer chum salmon and other wild salmon stocks migrating through this area of the BHTHA. In SW 34 (August 17), the north line of this area was moved up to Lance Point to provide for additional fishing opportunity. The outside portion of the BHTHA stayed open continuously until it was closed after a three-day opening in SW 34 (August 19). The number of boats participating in this terminal harvest area each week was generally above average during the early part of the summer fishery, and then dropped below average for the last three weeks. Commercial harvests of salmon from the BHTHA included 58 Chinook, 21,000 sockeye, 77,000 chum, 300 coho, and 6,300 pink salmon. The Chinook salmon harvest was about half the recent 10-year average, the sockeye salmon harvest was about two times this average; the chum salmon harvest was only 30% of this average, the coho salmon harvest was 60% of this average, and the pink salmon harvest was 12% of the recent 10-year average.

## **HATCHERY COST RECOVERY HARVESTS**

Hatchery cost recovery harvests were reported by seven private non-profit hatchery permit holders from 15 locations during 2014 (Table 26). Total landings were approximately 2.3 million salmon, 56% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 4.2 million fish (Table 27). The harvest included 13,000 Chinook, 123,000 sockeye, 388,000 coho, 236,000 pink, and 1.6 million chum salmon. Chum salmon made up 67% of the total cost recovery harvest in the region in numbers of fish, and chum salmon harvest was about 50% of the recent 10-year average. Cost recovery harvests of Chinook, pink, and chum salmon were below average, while sockeye and coho salmon were above average. The Chinook salmon harvest was 39%, sockeye salmon harvest was about 133%, coho salmon harvest was 159%, and the pink salmon harvest was 38% of the recent respective 10-year averages.

Cost recovery harvests for the 2014 season are summarized by location, enhancement organization, and species in Table 26, including totals by organization. Locations of hatchery SHAs are shown in Figure 2. In decreasing order of magnitude, chum salmon harvests by location included: 717,000 fish by DIPAC at Amalga Harbor, 554,000 fish by SSRAA at Neets

Bay, 123,000 fish by NSRAA at Silver Bay, and 123,000 fish by NSRAA at Hidden Falls. Pink salmon harvests were well-below average including 173,000 fish at Port Armstrong and 54,000 fish by the Sitka Sound Science Center. Coho salmon cost recovery harvests were highest at Southeast Cove with 113,000 fish, Burnett Inlet with 85,000 fish, Klawock River with 61,000 fish, Neets Bay with 51,000 fish, Deep Inlet with 15,000 fish, Gastineau Channel with 12,000 fish, and Herring Cove with 5,000 fish. Chinook salmon cost recovery harvests included 6,000 fish at Neets Bay, 3,000 fish at Silver Bay and 3,000 fish at Herring Cove.

SSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Neets Bay, Herring Cove, and Burnett Inlet SHAs. Total harvest for all three locations included 554,000 chum, 141,000 coho, and 9,000 Chinook salmon.

DIPAC conducted cost recovery at the Gastineau Channel, Amalga Harbor, and Speel Arm SHAs. Total harvest for these locations included 717,000 chum, 12,000 coho, and 122,000 sockeye salmon. Harvests in this area were lower than run strength would otherwise have allowed since DIPAC had retired much of the organization's long-term debt and in response the DIPAC board elected to provide common property purse seine openings in the Amalga Harbor SHA. Total common property harvest in the four purse seine openings was 227,000 chum salmon (Table 24).

NSRAA conducted cost recovery at the Deep Inlet, Silver Bay, Hidden Falls, and Southeast Cove SHAs. Total harvest for the four locations included 252,000 chum, 166,000 coho, and 3,200 Chinook salmon. In addition, approximately 90,000 post-spawn chum salmon carcasses were sold. Beginning in 2012, NSRAA working with the Department of Revenue, elected to assess a 20% tax of the value of all chum salmon harvested in waters of the Hidden Falls Hatchery SHA and nearby waters in accordance with AS 16.10.455 Cost Recovery Fisheries. By invoking this provision, common property seine fisheries in the THA occurred on a regular basis, without disruptions to provide for cost recovery. Also, cost recovery harvests at this location were reduced compared with prior years.

Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation (KNFC) conducted cost recovery at the Gunnuk Creek SHA. Total harvest was 30,000 chum salmon.

Armstrong Keta, Inc. (AKI) conducted cost recovery at the Port Armstrong SHA. Total harvest included 22,000 chum, 173,000 pink, and 7,000 coho salmon.

Prince of Wales Hatchery Association (POWHA) conducted cost recovery at the Klawock Hatchery and in Port Saint Nicholas Bay in 2014. Total harvest was 61,000 coho salmon and 400 Chinook salmon.

The Sitka Sound Science Center (SSSC) conducted cost recovery at the Crescent Bay SHA. Total harvest was 54,000 pink, 1,000 chum, and 300 coho salmon. Some additional chum salmon cost recovery under the SSSC permit is done under a cooperative agreement with NSRAA at the Deep Inlet SHA. That production is included with the NSRAA cost recovery.

## **CANADIAN TRANSBOUNDARY RIVER FISHERIES**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Canadian aboriginal food fisheries have operated on the Transboundary Stikine and Taku Rivers for many years. A small-scale commercial fishery has occurred on the upper Stikine River since 1975. In 1979, Canada initiated larger scale commercial fisheries in the lower portions of both the Taku and Stikine Rivers. Both drift and set gillnets are used in the lower river fisheries and

one fish wheel has also been operated on the Taku River. The commercial fisheries are conducted primarily in the mainstem portions of the rivers by fishers using small skiffs. Commercial and aboriginal food fisheries are included as part of the U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty which has provided for international harvest sharing arrangements between the two nations since 1985.

## **STIKINE RIVER**

Harvest share arrangements for salmon originating in the Canadian portion of Stikine River vary by species. Harvest shares for Chinook salmon are only pertinent to large (greater than 659 MEF length) fish. Chinook salmon harvest share provisions were developed to acknowledge the traditional catches in fisheries (BLCs), which occurred prior to 2005; these included incidental catches in Canadian and U.S. commercial gillnet fisheries, U.S. and Canadian sport fisheries, the Canadian First Nation fishery, and Chinook salmon test fishery. Finally, Chinook salmon ACs for each country are based on a sliding scale determined by the magnitude of the TAC after escapement and BLCs are accounted. For sockeye salmon, the harvest sharing objective for the 2014 season was to equally share the TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon. For coho salmon, Canada was allowed a harvest of 5,000 coho salmon in a directed coho salmon fishery. There are no harvest share agreements for pink and chum salmon.

Canada harvests Stikine River salmon in two commercial fisheries, a First Nation food fishery, and test fisheries. The Lower River Commercial Fishery (LRCF) takes place immediately above the U.S./Canada border to about 10 miles above the border. Typically about 12 permit holders participate in the fishery and the fishery accounts for the majority of Canada's salmon harvest. The Upper River Commercial Fishery (URCF) takes place about 150 miles up river near Telegraph Creek. Typically only one permit holder participates in this fishery and the harvests are relatively small. The food fishery takes place around Telegraph Creek and at the mouth of the Tahltan River. There are three test fisheries on the Stikine River: Chinook salmon test fishery, lower river sockeye salmon test fishery, and the Tuya test fishery. The Chinook salmon test fishery is a key component of Stikine River Chinook salmon stock assessment program; occurs when there is no directed commercial fishing from SWs 19 through 25; takes place near the border; and has a limit of 1,400 large Chinook salmon. The lower river sockeye salmon test fishery is for sockeye salmon stock assessment purposes; takes place near the border; and is typically fished from SWs 26 through 35. The Tuya test fishery is a new test fishery first implemented in 2008 with the intent to harvest excess Tuya River sockeye salmon. It takes place in the mainstem of the Stikine River between the Tahltan and Tuya Rivers and occurs in late July/early August.

Preseason forecasts of Stikine River Chinook salmon did not provide an AC for Canada and therefore no directed fisheries occurred until inseason forecasts were developed. Canada implemented limited commercial fishing under the auspices of a test fishery for run assessment purposes. The test fishery was open 0.5 to three days a week from SW 19 through SW 24. A total of 1,319 large Chinook salmon and 127 non-large Chinook salmon were harvested. Inseason forecasts produced in SW 24 resulted in a small AC for Canada of 477 large Stikine River Chinook salmon. Canada implemented a commercial directed fishery in SW 25 for 0.2 days. A total of 169 large fish and 19 non-large Chinook salmon were harvested. The 2014 harvests from the combined Canadian commercial, food, and sport fisheries in the Stikine River included 1,974 large Chinook salmon and 618 non-large Chinook salmon. An additional 42 large Chinook

salmon and 23 non-large Chinook salmon were harvested in Canadian sockeye salmon test fisheries. Of Canada's total harvest of 3,335 Stikine River large Chinook salmon (Table 28), only the 1,974 fish harvested in the commercial, food, and sport fisheries counted towards Canada's final AC of 6,170 fish.

Preseason forecasts of the Stikine River sockeye salmon run were used to guide the initial fishing patterns as required by the TBR Annex of the PST. The preseason forecast was used in SW 26 and the SMM was used beginning in SW 27. Starting in SW 27, weekly inputs of the harvest, effort, and stock composition were entered into the SMM to provide weekly forecast of run size and TAC. Other assessment methods including inseason run reconstruction and a linear regression of CPUE of Tahltan Lake sockeye salmon and mainstem sockeye salmon against total inriver run size (1998–2010) were occasionally used in concert with the SMM by Canada post SW 28 during the 2014 fishing season.

Canada's directed sockeye salmon fisheries commenced in SW 26. The LRCF was open for directed sockeye salmon fishing from SWs 26 through SW 34 and weekly openings were one to three days in duration. The total sockeye salmon harvest in the LRCF was 30,487 sockeye salmon including 114 fish caught in the directed Chinook salmon fishery and 268 fish caught in the directed coho salmon fishery. The URCF was open two weeks in SWs 28 and 29 for a total harvest of 548 sockeye salmon. The food fishery harvested 9,951 sockeye salmon which is the highest harvest on record. An additional 2,670 sockeye salmon were harvested in test fisheries. Canada's total harvest of Stikine River sockeye salmon in 2014 was 44,056 fish. Of these, 40,985 fish counted towards Canada's AC of 46,180 Stikine River sockeye salmon.

Canada's harvest of coho salmon was limited in 2014 as it typically is. Canada harvested a total of 5,751 coho salmon. The harvest included 4,992 fish in directed coho salmon fishing in SWs 35 and 36, 417 coho harvested during the duration of directed sockeye fishing and 342 coho in test fisheries.

## **TAKU RIVER**

The base harvest sharing objective for Taku River sockeye salmon allows the U.S. to harvest 82% of the TAC and Canada to harvest 18%. The fishery is managed inseason based on wild fish, and post season performance is based on all fish. The actual harvest share for the season is calculated on a sliding scale, dependent on the run size of adult sockeye salmon returning from the U.S./Canada fry planting program. Additionally, if the inriver escapement is projected to be above 120,000 wild sockeye salmon, Canada may, in addition to its share of the TAC, harvest the projected surplus escapement apportioned by run timing. A fishery directed at Taku Chinook salmon is allowed when run-strength warrants. Management of the directed Chinook salmon fishery is abundance-based through an approach developed by the TBR Technical Committee. The U.S. directed coho salmon fishery is managed to ensure a minimum above border run size. The PST states the U.S. will manage its fisheries to pass a minimum of 38,000 fish above the border. Since both the U.S. and Canada agree this is below what the escapement goal should be, in 2014 the U.S. managed its fisheries to target a minimum of 75,000 fish passed above border, and Canada managed its fisheries to provide a minimum 70,000 fish escapement. The TBR Panel recently accepted a Taku River coho salmon BEG with a range of 50,000 to 90,000 fish and a midpoint goal of 70,000 fish.

The Taku River Canadian commercial, aboriginal, and recreational fisheries combined harvest was 1,242 large Chinook (greater than 659 mm MEF, and mostly 3-ocean or older), 595 non-

large Chinook, 17,795 sockeye, and 14,568 coho salmon in 2014 (Table 29). An additional 1,230 large Chinook, 62 non-large Chinook, and 2,000 coho salmon were harvested in assessment fisheries. Sockeye salmon originating from Taku River fry plants contributed an estimated 468 fish to the harvest, comprising 3% of the total sockeye harvest. The catch of large and non-large Chinook salmon, in all fisheries, was below the recent 10-year average. In 2005, as a result of the new Chinook salmon agreement which allows directed Chinook salmon fishing if abundance warrants, catch accounting for small salmon was revised from a commercial weight-based designation (previously referred to “jacks” which were typically fish under 6.25 lb or 11 lb, depending on where they were being marketed), to a length-based designation (“non-large” Chinook salmon i.e. less than 660 mm MEF). Hence, comparisons with catches prior to 2005 should be viewed accordingly. In 2014, the sockeye salmon harvest was below a recent 10-year average while the commercial coho salmon harvest was nearly the largest on record coming in just 67 fish lower than the 1994 harvest. There were 53 days of fishing which was below average. The seasonal fishing effort of 437 permit-days was above average. As in recent years, both set and drift gillnets were used, with the majority of the catch taken in drift gillnets. The maximum allowable mesh size was 8.0 inches except for the period from June 16 (SW 25) through July 13 (SW 28) at which time it was reduced to 5.5 inches in order to minimize incidental catch of Chinook salmon.

Adult sockeye salmon enumeration weirs operated at Little Trapper, Tatsamenie, Kuthai, and King Salmon Lakes provide information on the distribution and abundance of discrete spawning stocks within the watershed. A mark-recapture program has been operated annually since 1984 to estimate the above-border run size for sockeye salmon; total spawning escapement is then estimated by subtracting the above-border harvest from the mark-recapture estimate. The preliminary 2014 above-border run estimate is 110,258 sockeye salmon and the spawning escapement is estimated at 92,463 fish. This escapement estimate is above the escapement target range of 71,000 to 80,000 sockeye salmon. The Canadian harvest of 17,318 wild sockeye salmon represented approximately 26% of the TAC and was above Canada’s 20% harvest share.

The Little Trapper Lake weir count was 6,607 sockeye salmon. This count was 26% below the recent 10-year average of 8,998 sockeye salmon but slightly above the primary brood year count of 5,552 fish. There was no broodstock collection in 2014. The Tatsamenie Lake weir count of 2,106 sockeye salmon was the third lowest count on record, 76% below the recent 10-year average of 8,724 fish, and similar to the 2009 primary brood year count of 2,032 fish. A total of 758 fish were held for broodstock which left a spawning escapement of 1,348 fish. The sockeye salmon count through the Kuthai Lake weir was 155 fish, 93% below the recent 10-year average of 2,251 fish and well below the 2009 primary brood year count of 1,442 fish. The sockeye count through King Salmon Lake weir was 1,061 sockeye, 27% above the recent 9-year average of 1,061 fish and well above the 2009 primary brood year count of 54 fish.

Spawning escapement of coho salmon in the Canadian portion of the Taku River drainage was estimated from the joint Canada/U.S. mark-recapture program. Tag application occurred from June 29 (SW 27) until October 2 (SW 40) and recovery occurred until October 9 (SW 41). The tag recovery effort occurred in both the commercial fishery and later in an assessment fishery. The preliminary postseason above-border coho salmon run estimate is 140,739 fish; taking into account the inriver catch of 16,568 fish (included are harvests of 14,464 commercial, 2,000 assessment, and 104 aboriginal), the spawning escapement estimate is 124,717 fish. This is



above the recent 10-year average of 99,728 fish and well above the 70,000 fish bilaterally agreed to management target in place until an official Taku coho escapement goal is agreed to.

## **ANNETTE ISLAND FISHERIES**

Presidential proclamation established the Annette Island Fishery Reserve in 1916. It provides a 3,000-foot offshore zone wherein the reserve natives have exclusive fishing rights. Salmon are harvested by purse seine, gillnet, and troll gear. The Annette Island Fishery Reserve natives also have the right to use fish traps, however, fish traps have not been used on the island since 1993. The small hand troll fleet harvests very modest numbers of Chinook and coho salmon. Most of the harvest in recent years has been taken by the gillnet and purse seine fleets.

The total 2014 Annette Island salmon harvest by all gears was reported as 1,400 Chinook, 22,000 sockeye, 51,000 coho, 2.0 million pink, and 129,000 chum salmon. The Annette Island Reserve reported gillnet fishery harvests of 1,100 Chinook, 8,700 sockeye, 45,300 coho, 484,600 pink, and 98,000 chum salmon (Table 30). Gillnet harvests were above the recent 10-year average for Chinook, coho, and pink salmon and below the average for sockeye and chum salmon. Chinook salmon harvest was 112%, sockeye salmon was 83%, coho salmon was 121%, pink salmon was 191%, and chum salmon was 58% of their respective recent 10-year averages. The Annette Island Reserve reported purse seine fishery harvests were 200 Chinook, 13,000 sockeye, 5,500 coho, 1.5 million pink, and 31,300 chum salmon (Table 31). Seine harvests were below the recent 10-year average harvest for Chinook, coho and chum salmon and above average for sockeye and pink salmon. The purse seine harvest of pink salmon was 185% of the recent 10-year average harvest of 700,000 fish. Annette Island all-gear pink salmon harvests of 2.0 million fish were 25% of total all-gear pink salmon harvests in District 1; and all-gear chum harvests were 32% of total all-gear chum salmon harvests in District 1.

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## **TABLES AND FIGURES**

Table 1.—Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Chinook<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Jacks<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rank<sup>b</sup></b>
1984	20,762	-	457,160	350,017	21,070,834	2,433,749	24,332,522	28
1985	21,535	-	716,342	417,852	47,233,196	1,849,523	50,238,448	13
1986	12,113	1,158	587,730	568,410	42,788,318	2,198,907	46,156,636	17
1987	4,498	1,786	310,282	121,974	7,018,562	1,234,552	8,691,654	48
1988	11,137	1,028	654,748	157,003	8,825,252	1,625,435	11,274,603	45
1989	13,098	4,005	823,185	330,989	52,070,066	1,079,555	54,320,898	11
1990	11,323	3,454	965,918	372,471	27,915,150	1,062,522	30,330,838	24
1991	11,599	5,508	1,051,269	405,592	58,592,358	2,125,308	62,191,634	5
1992	18,024	2,296	1,336,889	488,399	29,769,079	3,193,433	34,808,120	22
1993	8,335	3,956	1,690,471	473,138	53,414,515	4,606,463	60,196,878	6
1994	14,824	6,265	1,430,610	967,691	51,280,083	6,376,472	60,075,945	7
1995	25,075	1,702	907,120	617,777	43,498,508	6,600,529	51,650,711	12
1996	22,224	931	1,514,523	441,457	61,649,487	8,918,577	72,547,199	3
1997	10,309	532	1,578,021	183,693	24,782,485	5,863,603	32,418,643	23
1998	14,469	1,698	732,790	464,716	38,436,679	9,406,979	49,057,331	15
1999	17,888	2,961	425,298	416,415	71,961,636	8,944,184	81,768,382	2
2000	20,703	1,341	489,257	206,479	18,156,691	8,306,257	27,180,728	26
2001	19,730	2,584	1,013,151	542,643	61,951,322	4,436,178	67,965,608	4
2002	17,145	1,580	154,478	469,680	42,137,936	3,110,330	45,891,149	18
2003	24,054	1,182	681,418	394,168	49,894,749	4,336,128	55,331,699	10
2004	39,297	687	900,557	399,267	42,596,809	5,684,447	49,621,064	14
2005	19,694	727	898,515	341,295	55,746,479	2,817,026	59,823,736	8
2006	24,730	1,240	413,938	109,498	10,117,941	5,614,232	16,281,579	37
2007	27,092	1,306	1,063,704	247,568	42,078,209	3,043,839	46,461,718	16
2008	15,488	530	74,389	208,196	14,297,381	3,215,231	17,811,215	35
2009	28,922	966	307,436	283,431	34,946,847	3,502,998	39,070,600	19
2010	15,764	787	151,270	192,465	20,556,774	3,234,567	24,151,627	29
2011	25,984	1,786	499,279	347,113	55,250,451	2,701,292	58,825,905	9
2012	20,920	793	170,345	275,426	19,172,555	4,826,746	24,466,785	27
2013	22,859	1,657	282,350	545,667	88,764,579	5,797,941	95,415,053	1
<b>2014</b>	<b>27,185</b>	<b>1,105</b>	<b>900,955</b>	<b>388,692</b>	<b>33,471,883</b>	<b>2,384,335</b>	<b>37,174,155</b>	<b>20</b>
<b>Averages</b>								
1960–2013 <sup>c</sup>	14,842	1,011	588,759	327,972	27,500,486	2,899,211	31,332,281	
2004–2013 <sup>d</sup>	24,075	1,048	476,178	294,993	38,352,803	4,043,832	43,192,928	
<b>Max. harvest<sup>e</sup></b>	39,297	6,265	1,690,471	967,691	88,764,579	9,406,979	95,415,053	
Max. year	2004	1994	1993	1994	2013	1998	2013	
<b>Min. harvest<sup>e</sup></b>	1,428	166	61,784	70,193	2,572,279	332,514	3,789,373	
Min. year	1976	1983	1975	1975	1960	1969	1960	

<sup>a</sup> Chinook salmon are 28" or greater from the tip of snout to tip of tail; jacks are less than 28".

<sup>b</sup> Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2014.

<sup>c</sup> Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1983 are included in average but not shown in table.

<sup>d</sup> Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

<sup>e</sup> Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2014.

Table 2.—2014 Southeast Alaska commercial purse seine salmon harvest by district, fishery, and species.

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Chinook<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Jacks<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>District 1</b>							
Traditional	1,549	12	75,378	52,762	7,292,343	151,505	7,573,549
Terminal Harvest Area	6,288	103	108	36,180	284	45,961	88,924
Annette Island	193	0	12,970	5,464	1,476,628	31,307	1,526,562
Hatchery Cost Recovery	6,642	0	75	50,832	1,611	554,420	613,580
<b>District 2</b>							
Traditional	1,881	51	43,005	55,491	4,507,153	411,841	5,019,422
Terminal Harvest Area	205	1	1,464	1,902	92,211	106,378	202,161
<b>District 3</b>							
Traditional	348	6	34,765	42,114	4,203,972	52,749	4,333,954
<b>District 4</b>							
Traditional	10,918	50	701,841	141,812	10,867,608	168,893	11,891,122
<b>District 5</b>							
Traditional	3	0	221	550	234,389	2,586	237,749
<b>District 6</b>							
Traditional	36	99	13,296	16,714	971,343	11,657	1,013,145
<b>District 7</b>							
Traditional	1,133	359	12,102	10,700	1,814,410	116,509	1,955,213
Terminal Harvest Area	2,680	292	84	337	779	30,569	34,741
<b>District 9</b>							
Traditional	61	2	4,145	11,846	460,847	23,181	500,082
Hatchery Cost Recovery	373	0	19	120,218	91,599	58,231	270,440
<b>District 10</b>							
Traditional	11	31	821	17	5,188	1,183	7,251
<b>District 11</b>							
Terminal Harvest Area	24	4	1,440	132	860	227,048	229,508
Hatchery Cost Recovery	32	0	604	21	418	545,946	547,021
<b>District 12</b>							
Traditional	47	0	3,604	1,472	169,648	14,287	189,058
Terminal Harvest Area	418	81	484	76	3,277	252,398	256,734
Hatchery Cost Recovery							
<b>District 13</b>							
Traditional	242	1	6,008	13,026	2,699,899	158,859	2,878,035
Terminal Harvest Area	1,341	13	1,905	2,147	147,548	590,875	743,829
Hatchery Cost Recovery	1,673	0	0	383	54,835	8,439	65,330
<b>District 14</b>							
Traditional	0	0	284	1,414	124	17,856	19,678
<b>Southern Subtotals D1-8</b>							
Traditional	15,868	577	880,608	320,143	29,891,218	915,740	32,024,154
Terminal Area Harvest	9,173	396	1,656	38,419	93,274	182,908	325,826
Annette Island	193	0	12,970	5,464	1,476,628	31,307	1,526,562
Hatchery Cost Recovery	6,725	0	75	135,875	1,611	554,420	698,706
Subtotal	31,959	973	895,309	499,901	31,462,731	1,684,375	34,575,248
<b>Northern Subtotals D1-8</b>							
Traditional	361	34	14,862	27,775	3,335,706	215,366	3,594,104
Terminal Area Harvest	1,783	98	3,829	2,355	151,685	1,070,321	1,230,071
Hatchery Cost Recovery	2,078	0	642	159,612	147,134	663,736	973,202
Subtotal	4,222	132	19,333	189,742	3,634,525	1,949,423	5,797,377
<b>Total Southeast</b>							
Traditional	16,229	611	895,470	347,918	33,226,924	1,131,106	35,618,258
Terminal Area Harvest	10,956	494	5,485	40,774	244,959	1,253,229	1,555,897
<b>Subtotal (Traditional and THA)</b>	27,185	1,105	900,955	388,692	33,471,883	2,384,335	37,174,155
Hatchery Cost Recovery	8,803	0	717	295,487	148,745	1,218,156	1,671,908
Annette Island	193	0	12,970	5,464	1,476,628	31,307	1,526,562
Miscellaneous	5	0	2,581	174	10,364	8,509	21,633
<b>Total</b>	36,186	1,105	917,223	689,817	35,107,620	3,642,307	40,394,258

<sup>a</sup> Chinook salmon are 28" or greater from the tip of snout to tip of tail; jacks are less than 28".

Table 3.—2014 Southeast Alaska fishery exvessel value by area gear type and species, estimated by prices reported on fish tickets.

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Total</b>
<i>Purse Seine</i>						
Southern Seine	\$619,486	\$8,679,272	\$1,539,888	\$29,293,394	\$5,216,255	\$45,348,295
Northern Seine	\$14,171	\$146,480	\$133,598	\$3,268,992	\$1,226,848	\$4,790,088
Terminal Seine	\$428,077	\$54,060	\$196,123	\$240,060	\$7,138,069	\$8,056,389
<b>Total Seine Value</b>	<b>\$1,061,734</b>	<b>\$8,879,812</b>	<b>\$1,869,609</b>	<b>\$32,802,445</b>	<b>\$13,581,172</b>	<b>\$58,194,773</b>
<i>Drift Gillnet</i>						
Tree Point	\$56,114	\$629,572	\$926,939	\$745,900	\$1,091,359	\$3,449,885
Prince of Wales	\$92,653	\$658,915	\$2,910,599	\$437,408	\$629,171	\$4,728,745
Stikine	\$355,331	\$223,375	\$306,307	\$35,623	\$502,014	\$1,422,650
Taku-Snettisham	\$64,883	\$1,237,448	\$546,967	\$30,729	\$1,725,404	\$3,605,431
Lynn Canal	\$59,259	\$2,412,207	\$586,595	\$88,791	\$7,257,713	\$10,404,564
Terminal Gillnet	\$606,405	\$454,068	\$347,640	\$154,105	\$2,896,794	\$4,459,013
<b>Total Gillnet Value</b>	<b>\$1,234,644</b>	<b>\$5,615,585</b>	<b>\$5,625,047</b>	<b>\$1,492,556</b>	<b>\$14,102,455</b>	<b>\$28,070,287</b>
<i>Set Gillnet (Yakutat)</i>						
<b>Set Gillnet Value</b>	<b>\$32,363</b>	<b>\$1,061,887</b>	<b>\$1,014,624</b>	<b>\$26,787</b>	<b>\$2,163</b>	<b>\$2,137,824</b>
<i>Troll</i>						
Winter Troll	\$2,930,214	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$917	\$2,931,131
Spring Troll	\$2,236,300	\$3,645	\$38,098	\$2,874	\$122,946	\$2,403,864
Summer Troll	\$13,255,571	\$51,023	\$21,789,413	\$84,448	\$1,088,758	\$36,269,213
<b>Total Troll Value</b>	<b>\$18,422,085</b>	<b>\$54,668</b>	<b>\$21,827,511</b>	<b>\$87,322</b>	<b>\$1,212,621</b>	<b>\$41,604,207</b>
<b>Annette Island Reservation</b>	<b>\$52,418</b>	<b>\$236,691</b>	<b>\$433,428</b>	<b>\$2,252,195</b>	<b>\$742,427</b>	<b>\$3,717,158</b>
<b>Hatchery Cost Recovery</b>	<b>\$122,276</b>	<b>\$645,164</b>	<b>\$2,357,415</b>	<b>\$152,594</b>	<b>\$14,307,859</b>	<b>\$17,585,309</b>
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	<b>\$37,411</b>	<b>\$28,804</b>	<b>\$13,692</b>	<b>\$10,074</b>	<b>\$49,318</b>	<b>\$139,299</b>
<b>Total Salmon Value</b>	<b>\$20,962,931</b>	<b>\$16,522,611</b>	<b>\$33,141,325</b>	<b>\$36,823,974</b>	<b>\$43,998,015</b>	<b>\$151,448,857</b>

*Note:* Fishery exvessel values calculated from fish ticket prices reported in this table provide only an initial estimate for fishery values. CFEC calculates exvessel values based on fish tickets and annual processor reports usually one year after the fishery is completed.

Table 4.—Southeast Alaska purse seine and drift gillnet fishery values in dollars (common property harvest), from 1975 to 2014.

Year	Purse Seine	Drift Gillnet
1975	\$6,097,904	\$4,144,342
1976	\$11,064,253	\$8,605,228
1977	\$24,528,760	\$11,849,486
1978	\$27,664,646	\$9,750,459
1979	\$19,632,769	\$11,434,552
1980	\$29,487,986	\$9,388,349
1981	\$36,786,344	\$9,393,150
1982	\$28,147,770	\$10,423,447
1983	\$33,292,294	\$7,602,633
1984	\$35,000,066	\$13,498,190
1985	\$52,018,934	\$17,083,901
1986	\$53,893,815	\$14,585,793
1987	\$22,739,529	\$19,227,191
1988	\$53,314,374	\$32,342,986
1989	\$91,241,060	\$20,578,737
1990	\$44,821,503	\$16,439,366
1991	\$36,071,105	\$12,037,061
1992	\$51,054,882	\$20,850,361
1993	\$52,894,318	\$15,904,271
1994	\$61,164,567	\$17,207,769
1995	\$55,806,812	\$16,899,040
1996	\$42,813,455	\$14,430,995
1997	\$40,813,997	\$11,143,699
1998	\$45,509,746	\$11,345,286
1999	\$56,402,089	\$11,489,118
2000	\$38,060,764	\$10,940,909
2001	\$48,742,800	\$11,316,836
2002	\$20,244,170	\$8,132,853
2003	\$26,705,739	\$8,903,210
2004	\$31,672,452	\$11,778,867
2005	\$36,073,649	\$12,753,519
2006	\$27,536,028	\$20,007,955
2007	\$49,646,050	\$15,081,267
2008	\$40,986,039	\$24,209,429
2009	\$48,417,377	\$18,578,453
2010	\$56,238,100	\$26,618,998
2011	\$122,177,082	\$31,126,506
2012	\$73,082,389	\$37,475,213
2013	\$154,063,995	\$29,456,345
<b>2014</b>	<b>\$58,194,773</b>	<b>\$28,070,287</b>

*Note:* Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2013 (CFEC 2014). Fish ticket data for 2014.

Table 5.—Northern Southeast annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Chinook<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Jacks<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Rank<sup>b</sup></b>
1984	1,808	-	53,308	48,703	4,161,231	1,473,603	5,738,653	32
1985	7,996	-	99,242	77,561	19,343,125	1,011,367	20,539,291	10
1986	751	633	18,583	17,786	933,928	947,510	1,919,191	49
1987	643	1,038	77,112	28,425	3,852,989	833,647	4,793,854	36
1988	631	520	13,323	24,973	1,299,946	653,809	1,993,202	48
1989	547	2,191	98,365	56,522	11,969,441	336,503	12,463,569	21
1990	490	1,217	38,502	43,382	4,082,182	603,299	4,769,072	37
1991	1,859	2,845	72,281	105,849	16,970,650	1,063,401	18,216,885	12
1992	807	1,979	108,331	162,953	12,568,844	1,948,819	14,791,733	17
1993	1,513	3,445	162,153	114,213	16,914,761	3,004,370	20,200,455	11
1994	4,453	5,864	181,038	467,296	31,389,894	4,781,593	36,830,138	4
1995	24,217	927	67,414	223,204	5,409,068	4,310,379	10,035,209	26
1996	21,300	695	111,604	137,603	9,564,130	6,246,728	16,082,060	13
1997	6,275	407	51,465	68,142	11,776,742	3,534,803	15,437,834	15
1998	6,442	1,556	107,675	161,419	16,702,595	4,800,326	21,780,013	9
1999	13,843	2,309	104,204	232,408	35,180,383	6,148,309	41,681,456	3
2000	18,228	1,055	73,008	62,307	7,323,135	6,232,888	13,710,621	18
2001	12,099	1,275	170,705	116,404	13,328,220	2,203,419	15,832,122	14
2002	11,281	954	54,488	219,569	20,793,646	2,057,813	23,137,751	8
2003	6,894	371	146,108	96,735	22,380,951	2,864,976	25,496,035	7
2004	8,990	596	323,489	166,735	23,070,456	4,098,981	27,669,247	6
2005	4,437	335	163,058	133,199	28,624,647	1,835,247	30,760,923	5
2006	5,258	1,056	67,697	46,870	7,548,334	3,810,988	11,480,203	22
2007	7,323	730	90,682	56,240	11,943,703	1,242,925	13,341,603	19
2008	7,807	297	5,631	17,846	1,974,550	2,332,622	4,338,753	39
2009	6,460	479	65,475	36,611	10,603,951	2,427,762	13,140,738	20
2010	6,490	520	29,484	46,565	9,157,767	1,921,639	11,162,465	24
2011	8,188	1,536	212,057	229,181	45,587,909	1,171,493	47,210,364	1
2012	5,828	264	22,298	12,233	1,843,648	2,036,133	3,920,404	43
2013	8,421	724	111,603	213,995	39,322,373	4,512,883	44,169,999	2
<b>2014</b>	<b>2,144</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>18,691</b>	<b>30,130</b>	<b>3,487,391</b>	<b>1,285,687</b>	<b>4,824,175</b>	<b>34</b>
<b>Averages</b>								
Average 1960–2013 <sup>c</sup>	5,207	665	122,600	103,095	10,074,452	1,786,191	12,092,210	
Average 2004–2013 <sup>d</sup>	6,920	654	109,147	95,948	17,967,734	2,539,067	20,719,470	
<b>Max. harvest<sup>e</sup></b>	24,217	5,864	353,618	467,296	45,587,909	6,246,728	47,210,364	
Max. harvest year	1995	1994	1965	1994	2011	1996	2011	
<b>Min. harvest<sup>e</sup></b>	12	106	5,286	1,744	80,819	30,357	156,706	
Min. harvest year	1976	1983	1975	1976	1976	1977	1976	

<sup>a</sup> Chinook salmon are 28" from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28".

<sup>b</sup> Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2014.

<sup>c</sup> Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1983 are included in average but not shown in table.

<sup>d</sup> Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

<sup>e</sup> Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2014.



Table 6.—Southern Southeast Alaska annual commercial, common property, purse seine salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014.

Year	Chinook <sup>a</sup>	Jacks <sup>a</sup>	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>b</sup>
1984	18,954	-	403,852	301,314	16,909,603	960,146	18,593,869	24
1985	13,539	-	617,100	340,291	27,890,071	838,156	29,699,157	13
1986	11,362	525	569,147	550,624	41,854,390	1,251,397	44,237,445	4
1987	3,855	748	233,170	93,549	3,165,573	400,905	3,897,800	51
1988	10,506	508	641,425	132,030	7,525,306	971,626	9,281,401	40
1989	12,551	1,814	724,820	274,467	40,100,625	743,052	41,857,329	6
1990	10,833	2,237	927,416	329,089	23,832,968	459,223	25,561,766	18
1991	9,740	2,663	978,988	299,743	41,621,708	1,061,907	43,974,749	5
1992	17,217	317	1,228,558	325,446	17,200,235	1,244,614	20,016,387	23
1993	6,822	511	1,528,318	358,925	36,499,754	1,602,093	39,996,423	9
1994	10,371	401	1,249,572	500,395	19,890,189	1,594,879	23,245,807	19
1995	858	775	839,706	394,573	38,089,440	2,290,150	41,615,502	7
1996	924	236	1,402,919	303,854	52,085,357	2,671,849	56,465,139	1
1997	4,034	125	1,526,556	115,551	13,005,743	2,328,800	16,980,809	26
1998	8,027	142	625,115	303,297	21,734,084	4,606,653	27,277,318	16
1999	4,045	652	321,094	184,007	36,781,253	2,795,875	40,086,926	8
2000	2,475	286	416,249	144,172	10,833,556	2,073,369	13,470,107	30
2001	7,631	1,309	842,446	426,239	48,623,102	2,232,759	52,133,486	2
2002	5,864	626	99,990	250,111	21,344,290	1,052,517	22,753,398	20
2003	17,160	811	535,310	297,433	27,513,798	1,471,152	29,835,664	12
2004	30,307	91	577,068	232,532	19,526,353	1,585,466	21,951,817	21
2005	15,257	392	735,457	208,096	27,121,832	981,779	29,062,813	15
2006	19,472	184	346,241	62,628	2,569,607	1,803,244	4,801,376	47
2007	19,769	576	973,022	191,328	30,134,506	1,800,914	33,120,115	10
2008	7,681	233	68,758	190,350	12,322,831	882,609	13,472,462	29
2009	22,462	487	241,961	246,820	24,342,896	1,075,236	25,929,862	17
2010	9,274	267	121,786	145,900	11,399,007	1,312,928	12,989,162	31
2011	17,796	250	287,222	117,932	9,662,542	1,529,799	11,615,541	36
2012	15,092	529	148,047	263,193	17,328,907	2,790,613	20,546,381	22
2013	14,438	933	170,747	331,672	49,442,206	1,285,058	51,245,054	3
2014	25,041	973	882,264	358,562	29,984,492	1,098,648	32,349,980	11
<b>Averages</b>								
Average 1960–2013 <sup>c</sup>	9,635	346	466,157	224,874	17,425,971	1,112,988	19,239,971	
Average 2004–2013 <sup>d</sup>	17,155	394	367,031	199,045	20,385,069	1,504,765	22,473,458	
<b>Max. harvest<sup>e</sup></b>	30,307	2,663	1,528,318	550,624	52,085,357	4,606,653	56,465,139	
Max. harvest year	2004	1991	1993	1986	1996	1998	1996	
<b>Min. harvest<sup>e</sup></b>	858	60	49,124	22,228	448,928	35,467	988,340	
Min. harvest year	1995	1983	1971	1969	1967	1969	1969	

<sup>a</sup> Chinook salmon are 28" from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28".

<sup>b</sup> Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2014.

<sup>c</sup> Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1983 are included in average but not shown in table.

<sup>d</sup> Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

<sup>e</sup> Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2014.

Table 7.—Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Northern Southeast Alaska in 2013. (Gray shading indicates no fishery occurred in this area on this date.)

			Districts Subdivided into Sections										
			9	9	10	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14
Week	Date	Days	A	B	All	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	C
25	15-Jun	Sun				15							
	16-Jun	Mon											
	17-Jun	Tue											
	18-Jun	Wed											
	19-Jun	Thu											
	20-Jun	Fri											
	21-Jun	Sat											
26	22-Jun	Sun				15							
	23-Jun	Mon											
	24-Jun	Tue											
	25-Jun	Wed											
	26-Jun	Thu											
	27-Jun	Fri											
	28-Jun	Sat											
27	29-Jun	Sun			15	15							
	30-Jun	Mon											
	1-Jul	Tue											
	2-Jul	Wed											
	3-Jul	Thu											
	4-Jul	Fri											
	5-Jul	Sat											
28	6-Jul	Sun			15	15							
	7-Jul	Mon											
	8-Jul	Tue											
	9-Jul	Wed											
	10-Jul	Thu											
	11-Jul	Fri											
	12-Jul	Sat											
29	13-Jul	Sun			15								
	14-Jul	Mon											
	15-Jul	Tues											
	16-Jul	Wed											
	17-Jul	Thu						15	15				
	18-Jul	Fri											
	19-Jul	Sat											

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Table 7.–Page 2 of 3.

			Districts Subdivided into Sections										
			9	9	10	12	12	13	13	13	14	14	14
Week	Date	Days	A	B	All	A	B	A	B	C	A	B	C
30	20-Jul	Sun				15		15	15				
	21-Jul	Mon											
	22-Jul	Tues											
	23-Jul	Wed											
	24-Jul	Thu						15	15				
	25-Jul	Fri											
	26-Jul	Sat											
31	27-Jul	Sun				15		19	19				
	28-Jul	Mon						20	20				
	29-Jul	Tues											
	30-Jul	Wed											
	31-Jul	Thu						19	19				
	1-Aug	Fri						20	20				
	2-Aug	Sat											
32	3-Aug	Sun											
	4-Aug	Mon		19		15		19	19				
	5-Aug	Tues		20				20	20				
	6-Aug	Wed											
	7-Aug	Thu											
	8-Aug	Fri		19				19	19				
	9-Aug	Sat		20				20	20				
33	10-Aug	Sun											
	11-Aug	Mon											
	12-Aug	Tues		19				19	19				
	13-Aug	Wed		20				20	20				
	14-Aug	Thu											
	15-Aug	Fri											
	16-Aug	Sat		19				19	19				
34	17-Aug	Sun		20				20	20				
	18-Aug	Mon											
	19-Aug	Tue											
	20-Aug	Wed		19				19	19				
	21-Aug	Thu		20				20	20				
	22-Aug	Fri											
	23-Aug	Sat											

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Table 7.–Page 3 of 3.

Week	Date	Days	Districts Subdivided into Sections										
			9 A	9 B	10 All	12 A	12 B	13 A	13 B	13 C	14 A	14 B	14 C
35	24-Aug	Sun						19	19				
	25-Aug	Mon						20	20				
	26-Aug	Tue											
	27-Aug	Wed											
	28-Aug	Thu		12					19				
	29-Aug	Fri							20				
	30-Aug	Sat											
36	31-Aug	Sun		12									12
	1-Sep	Mon											
	2-Sep	Tue											
	3-Sep	Wed											
	4-Sep	Thu		12					15			12	12
	5-Sep	Fri											
	6-Sep	Sat											

*Note:* No openings this season for Section 12-B.

Table 8.—Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southern Southeast Alaska in 2014. (Gray shaded cells indicate no fishery occurred for this area and date.)

Week	Date	Days	Districts Subdivided into Sections																	
			1 A	1 B	1 C	1 D	1 E	1 F	2	3 A	3 B	3 C	4	5	6 B	6 D	7 A	7 B		
25	15-Jun	Sun							19											
	16-Jun	Mon							24											
	17-Jun	Tue							24											
	18-Jun	Wed							20											
	19-Jun	Thu																		
	20-Jun	Fri																		
	21-Jun	Sat																		
26	22-Jun	Sun							19											
	23-Jun	Mon							24											
	24-Jun	Tue							24											
	25-Jun	Wed							20											
	26-Jun	Thu																		
	27-Jun	Fri																		
	28-Jun	Sat																		
27	29-Jun	Sun							19											
	30-Jun	Mon							24											
	1-Jul	Tue							24											
	2-Jul	Wed							20											
	3-Jul	Thu																		
	4-Jul	Fri																		
	5-Jul	Sat																		
28	6-Jul	Sun							15	15	15				15					
	7-Jul	Mon							15											
	8-Jul	Tue																		
	9-Jul	Wed																		
	10-Jul	Thu																		
	11-Jul	Fri																		
	12-Jul	Sat																		
29	13-Jul	Sun							15	15	15				15					
	14-Jul	Mon																		
	15-Jul	Tues																		
	16-Jul	Wed																		
	17-Jul	Thu							15	15					15					
	18-Jul	Fri																		
	19-Jul	Sat																		

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Table 8.–Page 2 of 3.

Week	Date	Days	Districts Subdivided into Sections																	
			1 A	1 B	1 C	1 D	1 E	1 F	2	3 A	3 B	3 C	4	5	6 B	6 D	7 A	7 B		
30	20-Jul	Sun						15	15	15	15			15				15		
	21-Jul	Mon																		
	22-Jul	Tues																		
	23-Jul	Wed																		
	24-Jul	Thu						15	15	15	15			15				15		
	25-Jul	Fri																		
	26-Jul	Sat																		
31	27-Jul	Sun						19	19	19	19	19	19				19			
	28-Jul	Mon						20	20	20	20	20	20				20			
	29-Jul	Tues																		
	30-Jul	Wed																		
	31-Jul	Thu						19	19	19	19			19				19	19	
	1-Aug	Fri						20	20	20	20			20				20	20	
	2-Aug	Sat																		
32	3-Aug	Sun																		
	4-Aug	Mon	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19			19	19			19
	5-Aug	Tues	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20			20	20			20
	6-Aug	Wed																		
	7-Aug	Thu																		
	8-Aug	Fri	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19			19
	9-Aug	Sat	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20			20
33	10-Aug	Sun																		
	11-Aug	Mon																		
	12-Aug	Tues	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19			19
	13-Aug	Wed	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20			20
	14-Aug	Thu																		
	15-Aug	Fri																		
	16-Aug	Sat	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19			19			19
34	17-Aug	Sun	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20			20			20
	18-Aug	Mon																		
	19-Aug	Tue																		
	20-Aug	Wed	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19			19			19
	21-Aug	Thu	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20			20			20
	22-Aug	Fri																		
	23-Aug	Sat																		

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Table 8.–Page 3 of 3.

Week	Date	Days	Districts Subdivided into Sections															
			1 A	1 B	1 C	1 D	1 E	1 F	2	3 A	3 B	3 C	4	5	6 B	6 D	7 A	7 B
35	24-Aug	Sun	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19		19		19
	25-Aug	Mon	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20		20		20
	26-Aug	Tue																
	27-Aug	Wed																
	28-Aug	Thu																
	29-Aug	Fri																
	30-Aug	Sat																
36	31-Aug	Sun																
	1-Sep	Mon																
	2-Sep	Tue																
	3-Sep	Wed																
	4-Sep	Thu																
	5-Sep	Fri																
37	6-Sep	Sat																
	7-Sep	Sun																
	8-Sep	Mon																
	9-Sep	Tue																
	10-Sep	Wed																
	11-Sep	Thu																
	12-Sep	Fri																
	13-Sep	Sat																

Table 9.—Commercial purse seine fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Neets Bay, Kendrick Bay, Anita Bay, Hidden Falls, Deep Inlet Terminal Harvest Areas (THA), and Amalga Harbor Special Harvest Area (SHA) in Southeast Alaska in 2013. (Gray shaded cells indicate that no fishery occurred for this area and date.)

Week	Date	Days	Neets Bay	Kendrick Bay	Anita Bay	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
18	27-Apr	Sun						
	28-Apr	Mon						
	29-Apr	Tue						
	30-Apr	Wed						
	1-May	Thu	24		24			
	2-May	Fri	24		24			
	3-May	Sat	24		24			
19	4-May	Sun	24		24			
	5-May	Mon	24		24			
	6-May	Tue	24		24			
	7-May	Wed	24		24			
	8-May	Thu	24		24			
	9-May	Fri	24		24			
	10-May	Sat	24		24			
20	11-May	Sun	24		24			
	12-May	Mon	24		24			
	13-May	Tue	24		24			
	14-May	Wed	24		24			
	15-May	Thu	24		24			
	16-May	Fri	24		24			
	17-May	Sat	24		24			
21	18-May	Sun	24		24			
	19-May	Mon	24		24			
	20-May	Tue	24		24			
	21-May	Wed	24		24			
	22-May	Thu	2		24			
	23-May	Fri	24		24			
	24-May	Sat	24		24			
22	25-May	Sun	24		24			
	26-May	Mon	24		24			
	27-May	Tues	24		24			
	28-May	Wed	24		24			
	29-May	Thu	24		24			
	30-May	Fri	24		24			
	31-May	Sat	24		24			
23	1-Jun	Sun	24		24			15
	2-Jun	Mon	24		24			
	3-Jun	Tues	24		24			
	4-Jun	Wed	24		24			15
	5-Jun	Thu	24		24			
	6-Jun	Fri	24		24			
	7-Jun	Sat	24		24			

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Table 9.–Page 2 of 5.

Week	Date	Days	Neets Bay <sup>a</sup>	Kendrick Bay <sup>b</sup>	Anita Bay <sup>c</sup>	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
24	8-Jun	Sun	24		24			15
	9-Jun	Mon	24		24			
	10-Jun	Tues	12		24			
	11-Jun	Wed			24			15
	12-Jun	Thu			12			
	13-Jun	Fri			12			
	14-Jun	Sat	12		12			
25	15-Jun	Sun	12	24			15	15
	16-Jun	Mon		24				
	17-Jun	Tues		24	12			
	18-Jun	Wed		24	12			15
	19-Jun	Thu	12	24			15	
	20-Jun	Fri	12	24				
	21-Jun	Sat		24	12			
26	22-Jun	Sun		24	12		15	15
	23-Jun	Mon	12	24				
	24-Jun	Tues	12	24				
	25-Jun	Wed		24	12			
	26-Jun	Thu		24	12		15	15
	27-Jun	Fri	12	24				15
	28-Jun	Sat	12	24				
27	29-Jun	Sun		24	12		15	15
	30-Jun	Mon		24	12			
	1-Jul	Tue	12	24				
	2-Jul	Wed	12	24				
	3-Jul	Thu		24	12	6	15	15
	4-Jul	Fri		24	12			15
	5-Jul	Sat		24				
28	6-Jul	Sun		24				15
	7-Jul	Mon		24	12			
	8-Jul	Tue		24	12			
	9-Jul	Wed		24				
	10-Jul	Thu		24				15
	11-Jul	Fri		24	12			15
	12-Jul	Sat		24	12			
29	13-Jul	Sun		24				15
	14-Jul	Mon		24				
	15-Jul	Tue	12	24	12			
	16-Jul	Wed	12	24	12			
	17-Jul	Thu		24		6		15
	18-Jul	Fri		24				15
	19-Jul	Sat	12	24	12			

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Table 9.–Page 3 of 5.

Week	Date	Days	Neets Bay <sup>a</sup>	Kendrick Bay <sup>b</sup>	Anita Bay <sup>c</sup>	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
30	20-Jul	Sun	12	24	24			15
	21-Jul	Mon		24	24			
	22-Jul	Tue		24	24			
	23-Jul	Wed	12	24	24			
	24-Jul	Thu	12	24	12	6	15	15
	25-Jul	Fri		24				15
	26-Jul	Sat		24				
31	27-Jul	Sun		24	12		19	19
	28-Jul	Mon		24	12		20	3.5
	29-Jul	Tue		24				
	30-Jul	Wed		24	12			
	31-Jul	Thu		24	12	6	19	19
	1-Aug	Fri		24			20	3.5
	2-Aug	Sat		24	12			
32	3-Aug	Sun		24	12			19
	4-Aug	Mon		24				3.5
	5-Aug	Tue		24	12			
	6-Aug	Wed		24	12			
	7-Aug	Thu		24				19
	8-Aug	Fri		24	12			3.5
	9-Aug	Sat		24	12			
33	10-Aug	Sun		24				19
	11-Aug	Mon		24	12			3.5
	12-Aug	Tue		24	12			
	13-Aug	Wed		24				
	14-Aug	Thu		24	12			19
	15-Aug	Fri		24	12			3.5
	16-Aug	Sat		24				
34	17-Aug	Sun		24	12			
	18-Aug	Mon		24	12			
	19-Aug	Tue		24				
	20-Aug	Wed		24	12			
	21-Aug	Thu		24	12			
	22-Aug	Fri		24				
	23-Aug	Sat		24	12			
35	24-Aug	Sun		24	24			
	25-Aug	Mon		24	24			
	26-Aug	Tue		24	24			
	27-Aug	Wed		24	12			
	28-Aug	Thu		24				
	29-Aug	Fri		24	12			
	30-Aug	Sat		24	12			

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Table 9.–Page 4 of 5.

Week	Date	Days	Neets Bay <sup>a</sup>	Kendrick Bay <sup>b</sup>	Anita Bay <sup>c</sup>	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
36	31-Aug	Sun		24				
	1-Sep	Mon		24	24			
	2-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	3-Sep	Wed		24	24			
	4-Sep	Thu		24	24			15
	5-Sep	Fri		24	24			
	6-Sep	Sat		24	24			
37	7-Sep	Sun		24	24			18
	8-Sep	Mon		24	24			4.5
	9-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	10-Sep	Wed		24	24			
	11-Sep	Thu		24	24			18
	12-Sep	Fri		24	24			4.5
	13-Sep	Sat		24	24			
38	14-Sep	Sun		24	24			18
	15-Sep	Mon		24	24			4.5
	16-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	17-Sep	Wed		24	24			
	18-Sep	Thu		24	24			18
	19-Sep	Fri		24	24			4.5
	20-Sep	Sat		24	24			
39	21-Sep	Sun		24	24			18
	22-Sep	Mon		24	24			4.5
	23-Sep	Tue		24	24			
	24-Sep	Wed		24	24			
	25-Sep	Thu		24	24			18
	26-Sep	Fri	12	24	24			4.5
	27-Sep	Sat	12	24	24			
40	28-Sep	Sun		12	24			
	29-Sep	Mon		24	24			
	30-Sep	Tue	12	12	24			
	1-Oct	Wed	12		24			
	2-Oct	Thu			24			
	3-Oct	Fri			24			
	4-Oct	Sat	12		24			
41	5-Oct	Sun	24		24			
	6-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	7-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	8-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	9-Oct	Thu	24		24			
	10-Oct	Fri	24		24			
	11-Oct	Sat	24		24			

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Table 9.–Page 5 of 5.

Week	Date	Days	Neets Bay <sup>a</sup>	Kendrick Bay <sup>b</sup>	Anita Bay <sup>c</sup>	Amalga Harbor	Hidden Falls	Deep Inlet
42	12-Oct	Sun	24		24			
	13-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	14-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	15-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	16-Oct	Thu	24		24			
	17-Oct	Fri	24		24			
	18-Oct	Sat	24		24			
43	19-Oct	Sun	24		24			
	20-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	21-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	22-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	23-Oct	Thu	24		24			
	24-Oct	Fri	24		24			
	25-Oct	Sat	24		24			
44	26-Oct	Sun	24		24			
	27-Oct	Mon	24		24			
	28-Oct	Tue	24		24			
	29-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	30-Oct	Thu	24		24			
	31-Oct	Fri	24		24			
	1-Nov	Sat	24		24			
45	2-Nov	Sun	24		24			
	3-Nov	Mon	24		24			
	4-Nov	Tue	24		24			
	5-Nov	Wed	24		24			
	6-Nov	Thu	24		24			
	7-Nov	Fri	24		24			
	8-Nov	Sat	24		24			
46	9-Nov	Sun	24		24			
	10-Nov	Mon	12		12			
	11-Nov	Tue						
	12-Nov	Wed						
	13-Nov	Thu						
	14-Nov	Fri						
	15-Nov	Sat						

*Note:* This table shows most openings however regulations also provide access during early and late portions of the season as follows:

- <sup>a</sup> Neets Bay THA: opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear from noon May 1 to noon June 10. From October 6 through the October 12 season closure the THA was opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll and gillnet gear.
- <sup>b</sup> Kendrick Bay THA: open continuously for purse seine gear from June 15 through September 30.
- <sup>c</sup> Anita Bay THA: opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear from midnight May 1 to noon June 11. From midnight September 1 through the noon November 10 season closure the THA was open continuously to concurrent seine, troll and gillnet gear.

Table 10.—2014 Southeast Alaska pink salmon escapement indices and biological escapement goals by subregion (in millions of index fish).

Sub-region	2014 Pink Salmon Index	Biological Escapement Goal	
		Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Southern Southeast	9.65	3.0	8.0
Northern Southeast Inside	1.38	2.5	6.0
Northern Southeast Outside	2.75	0.8	2.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.8</b>		

Table 11.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by district, for which the escapement index for each district and year was within (gray-shaded cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, from 2005 to 2014.

Sub-region	District	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
SSE <sup>a</sup>	101	+		+					+	+	+	1.02	2.71
SSE	102	+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+	0.29	0.77
SSE	103	+		+						+	+	0.95	2.54
SSE	105	+	-							+		0.25	0.66
SSE	106	+								+		0.21	0.57
SSE	107	+						-				0.26	0.69
SSE	108	+			-					+	-	0.02	0.06
NSEI <sup>b</sup>	109	+			-				-	+		0.63	1.5
NSEI	110				-				-		-	0.59	1.41
NSEI	111				-				-		-	0.27	0.65
NSEI	112	+			-		-		-		-	0.53	1.26
NSEI	113			+	-		-	+	-		-	0.32	0.76
NSEI	114	+		+	-		-	+		+	-	0.15	0.35
NSEI	115	+			-	+	-	+	+	+	-	0.03	0.07
NSEO <sup>c</sup>	113	+						+		+	+	0.75	2.5

<sup>a</sup> SSE = Southern Southeast subregion.

<sup>b</sup> NSEI = Northern Southeast Inside subregion.

<sup>c</sup> NSEO = Northern Southeast Outside subregion.

Table 12.–Southeast Alaska pink salmon spawning escapement target ranges by stock group (in millions), and years for which the escapement index for each stock group was within (gray-shaded cells), above (+), or below (-) the management target range, 2005–2014.

Sub-region	District	Stock Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
SSE <sup>a</sup>	101	E Behm	+		+		+			+	+	+	0.67	1.77
SSE	101	Portland	+	-	+	-	+		+	+	+	+	0.1	0.28
SSE	101	W Behm		-	+	+					+	+	0.25	0.66
SSE	102	Kasaan	+		+	+	+		+	+	+	+	0.24	0.64
SSE	102	Moirá			+	+	+				+		0.05	0.13
SSE	103	E Dall			+						+	+	0.13	0.36
SSE	103	Hetta	+		+	+					+	+	0.3	0.79
SSE	103	Klawock	+		+		+				+	+	0.42	1.11
SSE	103	Sea Otter Sound									+		0.1	0.28
SSE	105	Affleck Canal	+			-					+		0.14	0.38
SSE	105	Shipley Bay	+	-						-	+	-	0.11	0.28
SSE	106	Burnett	+		+				-		+	+	0.05	0.14
SSE	106	Ratz Harbor	+		+	+					+	+	0.04	0.12
SSE	106	Totem Bay	+			-	-			-		-	0.05	0.13
SSE	106	Whale Pass	+			-				-			0.07	0.18
SSE	107	Anan	+						-				0.21	0.57
SSE	107	Union Bay	+		+			+			+	+	0.05	0.12
SSE	108	Stikine	+			-					+	-	0.02	0.06
NSEI <sup>b</sup>	109	E Baranof	+	+		-			+	-		-	0.09	0.21
NSEI	109	Eliza Harbor	+			-	-	-		-		-	0.14	0.33
NSEI	109	Saginaw Bay	+			-	-			-	+		0.13	0.3
NSEI	109	SE Baranof	+			-		-	+	-	+		0.07	0.16
NSEI	109	Tebenkof									+		0.21	0.5
NSEI	110	Farragut Bay				-			+		+		0.02	0.04
NSEI	110	Houghton				-				-		-	0.38	0.9
NSEI	110	Portage Bay		-		-					+	-	0.03	0.07
NSEI	110	Pybus/Gambier	+			-	-					-	0.17	0.4
NSEI	111	Seymour Canal				-	-			-		-	0.16	0.4
NSEI	111	Stephens	+			-			+	-		-	0.11	0.25

-continued-

Table 12.–Page 2 of 2.

Sub-region	District	Stock Group	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Lower Management Target	Upper Management Target
NSEI	112	Freshwater Bay			+	-				-	-	-	0.08	0.18
NSEI	112	Kelp Bay	+	-	+		+		+	-	+	-	0.06	0.14
NSEI	112	Lower Lynn Canal	+	+		-	+		+			-	0.02	0.06
NSEI	112	SW Admiralty	+		+	-		-		-		-	0.1	0.25
NSEI	112	Tenakee	+			-		-		-		-	0.21	0.51
NSEI	112	W Admiralty	+	+		-					+	-	0.05	0.12
NSEI	113	Hoonah Sound			+	-		-	+	-		-	0.32	0.76
NSEI	114	Homesore	+						+		+	-	0.03	0.07
NSEI	114	N Chichagof	+		+	-		-	+		+	-	0.12	0.28
NSEI	115	Upper Lynn Canal	+			-	+	-	+	+	+	-	0.03	0.07
NSEO <sup>c</sup>	113	Lisianski	+		+		+		+	+	+		0.08	0.27
NSEO	113	Portlock	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	0.04	0.13
NSEO	113	Salisbury Sound				-		-					0.19	0.63
NSEO	113	Sitka Sound						+	+	+	+	+	0.21	0.7
NSEO	113	Slocum Arm									+	+	0.16	0.52
NSEO	113	W Crawfish	+	+	+			+		+	+	+	0.03	0.1
NSEO	113	Whale Bay	+		+						+	+	0.04	0.15

<sup>a</sup> SSE = Southern Southeast subregion.<sup>b</sup> NSEI = Northern Southeast Inside subregion.<sup>c</sup> NSEO = Northern Southeast Outside subregion.



Table 13.—Sustainable escapement goals and escapement indices for Southeast Alaska chum salmon, 1980–2014 (in thousands).

Stock Enumeration Method	Southern Southeast Peak Index	Northern Southeast Inside Peak Index	Northern Southeast Outside Peak Index	Cholmondeley Sound Peak Index	Port Camden Peak Index	Security Bay Peak Index	Excursion River Peak Index	Chilkat River Estimated Escapement
Run-type	Summer	Summer	Summer	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall	Fall
No. Streams	13	63	5	2	2	1	1	1
1980	76	N/A	N/A	26	6	14	35	N/A
1981	56	N/A	N/A	26	7	4	34	N/A
1982	22	60	10	8	5	12	2	N/A
1983	54	162	21	15	1	5	3	N/A
1984	79	159	78	40	10	19	8	N/A
1985	93	149	31	40	12	21	4	N/A
1986	87	141	30	28	14	12	9	N/A
1987	77	106	17	46	9	11	2	N/A
1988	201	162	19	36	7	16	4	N/A
1989	85	53	15	35	7	8	2	N/A
1990	64	107	28	30	4	20	5	275
1991	68	76	36	58	5	6	1	N/A
1992	91	153	25	37	5	19	3	N/A
1993	131	228	16	46	7	7	8	N/A
1994	111	272	14	43	5	5	4	30
1995	92	209	19	35	3	14	6	72
1996	222	931	30	62	5	19	9	66
1997	69	226	50	31	4	5	34	85
1998	147	197	19	59	6	32	8	127
1999	85	318	32	100	2	20	10	277
2000	95	443	96	36	3	13	17	245
2001	125	229	58	45		4	18	305
2002	55	397	19	39	0	6	5	206
2003	66	210	30	75	1	9	6	166
2004	74	242	86	60	3	13	5	329
2005	66	185	77	15	2	3	1	202
2006	76	282	57	54	2	15	2	689
2007	132	149	34	18	1	5	6	323
2008	13	99	46	50	1	12	8	441
2009	41	107	15	39	2	5	1	329
2010	47	77	24	76	5	7	6	89
2011	157	125	23	93	2	5	3	360
2012	144	177	28	54	4	10	2	287
2013	84	278	18	13	2	3	8	166
<b>2014</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>142</b>
Goal Range:								
Lower Bound	54	119	19	30	2	5	4	75
Upper Bound	-	-	-	48	7	15	18	170

Note: survey estimates are based on peak aerial observations and do not represent total escapements.

Table 14.—Escapement estimates for Southeast Alaska sockeye salmon stocks in 2014, compared to escapement goals.

<b>Stock</b>	<b>Goal Type<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Estimated Escapement or Index</b>	<b>Escapement Goal Range</b>	<b>Comment</b>	<b>Enumeration Method</b>
Hugh Smith Lake	OEG	10,400	8,000–18,000		Weir Count
McDonald Lake	SEG	43,400	55,000–120,000	Below Goal	Expanded Peak Survey
Stikine—mainstem	SEG	26,500	20,000–40,000		Run Reconstruction
Stikine—Tahltan	BEG	40,150	18,000–30,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
Speel Lake	BEG	5,000	4,000–13,000		Weir Count
Taku—in-river	SEG	92,400	71,000–80,000	Above Goal	Mark-recapture
Redoubt Lake	OEG	19,100	7,000–25,000		Weir Count
Chilkoot Lake	SEG	105,500	38,000–86,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
Chilkat Lake	BEG	70,500	70,000–150,000		Weir/Sonar Count
Situk River	BEG	102,300	30,000–70,000	Above Goal	Weir Count
Lost River	SEG	No Peak Count	1,000		Peak Foot or Boat Survey
Klukshu River <sup>b</sup>	BEG	12,200	7,500–15,000		Weir Count
East Alsek-Doame River	BEG	15,300	13,000–26,000		Peak Aerial Survey

<sup>a</sup> Goal type includes optimal (OEG), sustainable (SEG), and biological (BEG) escapement goals.

<sup>b</sup> Spawning area is located in Canada.

Table 15.—Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week by district and section, for Southeast Alaska in 2014. (Gray shaded cells indicate no fishery occurred for this area and date.)

Week	Date	Day	Districts (Subdivided into Sections)						
			1	6		8	11	15	
			B	A	B	B	B	A	C
25	15-Jun	Sun	12				12	12	12
	16-Jun	Mon	24	12	12	12	24	24	24
	17-Jun	Tues	24	24	24	24	12	12	12
	18-Jun	Wed	24	12	12	12			
	19-Jun	Thu	12						
	20-Jun	Fri							
	21-Jun	Sat							
26	22-Jun	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	23-Jun	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	24-Jun	Tues	24	12	12	12	24	24	24
	25-Jun	Wed	24				12	12	12
	26-Jun	Thu	12						
	27-Jun	Fri							
	28-Jun	Sat							
27	29-Jun	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	30-Jun	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	1-Jul	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	2-Jul	Wed	24	12	12	12	24	24	24
	3-Jul	Thu	12			18	12	12	12
	4-Jul	Fri				24			
	5-Jul	Sat				6			
28	6-Jul	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	7-Jul	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	8-Jul	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	9-Jul	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	12	12
	10-Jul	Thu	12	12	12	12	12		
	11-Jul	Fri							
	12-Jul	Sat							
29	13-Jul	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	14-Jul	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	15-Jul	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	16-Jul	Wed	24	12	12	12	12	24	24
	17-Jul	Thu	12			18		12	12
	18-Jul	Fri				6			
	19-Jul	Sat							
30	20-Jul	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	21-Jul	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	22-Jul	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	23-Jul	Wed	24	12	12	12	12	12	12
	24-Jul	Thu	12			18			
	25-Jul	Fri				24			
	26-Jul	Sat				6			

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Table 15.–Page 2 of 3.

Week	Date	Day	Districts (Subdivided into Sections)						
			1	6	8	11	15		
			B	A	B	B	B	A	C
31	27-Jul	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	28-Jul	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	29-Jul	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	30-Jul	Wed	24	12	12	12	24	24	12
	31-Jul	Thu	24			18	12	12	
	1-Aug	Fri	12			24			
	2-Aug	Sat				6			
32	3-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	4-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	5-Aug	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	6-Aug	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	24	12
	7-Aug	Thu	24	12	12	12	12	24	
	8-Aug	Fri	12					12	
	9-Aug	Sat							
33	10-Aug	Sun	19	12	12	12			
	11-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24	12	12	12
	12-Aug	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	13-Aug	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	14-Aug	Thu	24	12	12	12	12	24	12
	15-Aug	Fri	20					24	
	16-Aug	Sat						12	
34	17-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	18-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	19-Aug	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	12
	20-Aug	Wed	24	24	24	24	12	24	
	21-Aug	Thu	24	12	12	12		24	
	22-Aug	Fri	12					12	
	23-Aug	Sat							
35	24-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	25-Aug	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	26-Aug	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	27-Aug	Wed	24	12	12	12	12	24	12
	28-Aug	Thu	24					24	
	29-Aug	Fri	12					12	
	30-Aug	Sat							
36	31-Aug	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	1-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	2-Sep	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	12
	3-Sep	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	24	
	4-Sep	Thu	12	12	12	12	12	24	
	5-Sep	Fri						12	
	6-Sep	Sat							

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Table 15.–Page 3 of 3.

Week	Date	Day	Districts (Subdivided into Sections)						
			1	6	8	11	15		
			B	A	B	B	B	A	C
37	7-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	8-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	9-Sep	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	12	12
	10-Sep	Wed	24	24	24	24	24		
	11-Sep	Thu	12	12	12	12	24		
	12-Sep	Fri					12		
	13-Sep	Sat							
38	14-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	15-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	16-Sep	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	12	12
	17-Sep	Wed	24	24	24	24	24		
	18-Sep	Thu	12	12	12	12	24		
	19-Sep	Fri					12		
	20-Sep	Sat							
39	21-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	22-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	23-Sep	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	24-Sep	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	12	12
	25-Sep	Thu	12	12	12	12	24		
	26-Sep	Fri					12		
	27-Sep	Sat							
40	28-Sep	Sun	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
	29-Sep	Mon	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	30-Sep	Tue	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	1-Oct	Wed	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
	2-Oct	Thu	12	12	12	12	24	12	12
	3-Oct	Fri					12		
	4-Oct	Sat							
41	5-Oct	Sun		12	12	12	12	12	12
	6-Oct	Mon		24	24	24	24	24	24
	7-Oct	Tue		24	24	24	24	12	12
	8-Oct	Wed		12	12	12	24		
	9-Oct	Thu					24		
	10-Oct	Fri					12		
	11-Oct	Sat							

Table 16.–Commercial drift gillnet fishing time, in hours open per day and statistical week for Nakat Inlet, Neets Bay, Anita Bay, Speel Arm, Deep Inlet and Boat Harbor Terminal Harvest Areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska in 2014.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet <sup>a</sup>	Neets Bay <sup>b</sup>	Anita Bay <sup>c</sup>	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor <sup>d</sup>
18	27-Apr	Sun						
	28-Apr	Mon						
	29-Apr	Tue						
	30-Apr	Wed						
	1-May	Thu		24	24			
	2-May	Fri		24	24			
	3-May	Sat		24	24			
19	4-May	Sun		24	24			
	5-May	Mon		24	24			
	6-May	Tue		24	24			
	7-May	Wed		24	24			
	8-May	Thu		24	24			
	9-May	Fri		24	24			
	10-May	Sat		24	24			
20	11-May	Sun		24	24			
	12-May	Mon		24	24			
	13-May	Tue		24	24			
	14-May	Wed		24	24			
	15-May	Thu		24	24			
	16-May	Fri		24	24			
	17-May	Sat		24	24			
21	18-May	Sun		24	24			
	19-May	Mon		24	24			
	20-May	Tue		24	24			
	21-May	Wed		24	24			
	22-May	Thu		24	24			
	23-May	Fri		24	24			
	24-May	Sat		24	24			
22	25-May	Sun		24	24			
	26-May	Mon		24	24			
	27-May	Tue		24	24			
	28-May	Wed		24	24			
	29-May	Thu		24	24			
	30-May	Fri		24	24			
	31-May	Sat		24	24			
23	1-Jun	Sun	24	24	24		15	
	2-Jun	Mon	24	24	24			
	3-Jun	Tue	24	24	24			
	4-Jun	Wed	24	24	24			
	5-Jun	Thu	24	24	24			
	6-Jun	Fri	24	24	24			
	7-Jun	Sat	24	24	24			

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Table 16.–Page 2 of 5.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet <sup>a</sup>	Neets Bay <sup>b</sup>	Anita Bay <sup>c</sup>	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor <sup>d</sup>
24	8-Jun	Sun	24	24	24			
	9-Jun	Mon	24	24	24		15	
	10-Jun	Tue	24	12	24		15	
	11-Jun	Wed	24	12	24			
	12-Jun	Thu	24	24	12		15	
	13-Jun	Fri	24	12			15	
	14-Jun	Sat	24		12			
25	15-Jun	Sun	24		12			12
	16-Jun	Mon	24	12	12		15	24
	17-Jun	Tue	24	24			15	24
	18-Jun	Wed	24	12				24
	19-Jun	Thu	24		12		15	24
	20-Jun	Fri	24		12		15	24
	21-Jun	Sat	24	12				24
26	22-Jun	Sun	24	12				24
	23-Jun	Mon	24		12		15	24
	24-Jun	Tue	24		12		15	24
	25-Jun	Wed	24	12			15	24
	26-Jun	Thu	24	12				24
	27-Jun	Fri	24		12			24
	28-Jun	Sat	24		12			24
27	29-Jun	Sun	24	12				24
	30-Jun	Mon	24	12			15	24
	1-Jul	Tue	24		12		15	24
	2-Jul	Wed	24		12		15	24
	3-Jul	Thu	24					24
	4-Jul	Fri	24					24
	5-Jul	Sat	24		12			24
28	6-Jul	Sun	24		12			24
	7-Jul	Mon	24				15	24
	8-Jul	Tue	24				15	24
	9-Jul	Wed	24		12		15	24
	10-Jul	Thu	24		12			24
	11-Jul	Fri	24					24
	12-Jul	Sat	24					24
29	13-Jul	Sun	24		12			24
	14-Jul	Mon	24		12		15	24
	15-Jul	Tue	24				15	24
	16-Jul	Wed	24				15	24
	17-Jul	Thu	24		12			24
	18-Jul	Fri	24		12			24
	19-Jul	Sat	24					24

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Table 16.–Page 3 of 5.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet <sup>a</sup>	Neets Bay <sup>b</sup>	Anita Bay <sup>c</sup>	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor <sup>d</sup>
30	20-Jul	Sun	24					24
	21-Jul	Mon	24		12		15	24
	22-Jul	Tue	24		12		15	24
	23-Jul	Wed	24				15	24
	24-Jul	Thu	24					24
	25-Jul	Fri	24		12			24
	26-Jul	Sat	24		12			24
31	27-Jul	Sun	24					24
	28-Jul	Mon	24				15	24
	29-Jul	Tue	24		12		15	24
	30-Jul	Wed	24		12			24
	31-Jul	Thu	24					24
	1-Aug	Fri	24		12			24
	2-Aug	Sat	24		12		12	24
32	3-Aug	Sun	24					24
	4-Aug	Mon	24		12		15	24
	5-Aug	Tue	24		12		15	24
	6-Aug	Wed	24					24
	7-Aug	Thu	24		12			24
	8-Aug	Fri	24		12			24
	9-Aug	Sat	24				15	24
33	10-Aug	Sun	24		12			24
	11-Aug	Mon	24		12		15	24
	12-Aug	Tue	24				15	24
	13-Aug	Wed	24		12			24
	14-Aug	Thu	24		12			24
	15-Aug	Fri	24					24
	16-Aug	Sat	24		12		15	24
34	17-Aug	Sun	24	12	12			24
	18-Aug	Mon	24	12				24
	19-Aug	Tue	24		12			24
	20-Aug	Wed	24		12			24
	21-Aug	Thu	24	12				24
	22-Aug	Fri	24	12	12			24
	23-Aug	Sat	24		12			24
35	24-Aug	Sun	24			12		24
	25-Aug	Mon	24	12	12	24		24
	26-Aug	Tue	24	12	12	24		24
	27-Aug	Wed	24			12		24
	28-Aug	Thu	24		12			24
	29-Aug	Fri	24		12			24
	30-Aug	Sat	24					24

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Table 16.–Page 4 of 5.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet <sup>a</sup>	Neets Bay <sup>b</sup>	Anita Bay <sup>c</sup>	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor <sup>d</sup>
36	31-Aug	Sun	242			12		
	1-Sep	Mon	24		24	24		
	2-Sep	Tue	24		24	24		
	3-Sep	Wed	24		24	24		
	4-Sep	Thu	24		24	12		
	5-Sep	Fri	24		24			
	6-Sep	Sat	24		24		15	
37	7-Sep	Sun	24		24	12		
	8-Sep	Mon	24		24	24	15	
	9-Sep	Tue	24		24	24	15	
	10-Sep	Wed	24		24	24		
	11-Sep	Thu	24		24	24		
	12-Sep	Fri	24		24	12		
	13-Sep	Sat	24		24		15	
38	14-Sep	Sun	24		24	12		
	15-Sep	Mon	24		24	24	15	
	16-Sep	Tue	24		24	24	15	
	17-Sep	Wed	24		24	24		
	18-Sep	Thu	24		24	24		
	19-Sep	Fri	24		24	12		
	20-Sep	Sat	24		24		15	
39	21-Sep	Sun	24		24			
	22-Sep	Mon	24		24		15	
	23-Sep	Tue	24		24		15	
	24-Sep	Wed	24		24			
	25-Sep	Thu	24		24			
	26-Sep	Fri	24		24			
	27-Sep	Sat	24		24		15	
40	28-Sep	Sun	24	12	24			
	29-Sep	Mon	24	12	24			
	30-Sep	Tue	24		24			
	1-Oct	Wed	24		24			
	2-Oct	Thu	24	12	24			
	3-Oct	Fri	24	12	24			
	4-Oct	Sat	24	12	24			
41	5-Oct	Sun	24	24	24			
	6-Oct	Mon	24	24	24			
	7-Oct	Tue	24	24	24			
	8-Oct	Wed	24	24	24			
	9-Oct	Thu	24	24	24			
	10-Oct	Fri	24	24	24			
	11-Oct	Sat	24	24	24			

–continued–

Table 16.–Page 5 of 5.

Week	Date	Day	Nakat Inlet <sup>a</sup>	Neets Bay <sup>b</sup>	Anita Bay <sup>c</sup>	Speel Arm	Deep Inlet	Boat Harbor <sup>d</sup>
42	12-Oct	Sun	24	24	24			
	13-Oct	Mon	24	24	24			
	14-Oct	Tue	24	24	24			
	15-Oct	Wed	24	24	24			
	16-Oct	Thu	24	24	24			
	17-Oct	Fri	24	24	24			
	18-Oct	Sat	24	24	24			
43	19-Oct	Sun	24	24	24			
	20-Oct	Mon	24	24	24			
	21-Oct	Tue	24	24	24			
	22-Oct	Wed	24	24	24			
	23-Oct	Thu	24	24	24			
	24-Oct	Fri	24	24	24			
	25-Oct	Sat	24	24	24			
44	26-Oct	Sun	24	24	24			
	27-Oct	Mon	24	24	24			
	28-Oct	Tue	24	24	24			
	29-Oct	Wed	24	24	24			
	30-Oct	Thu	24	24	24			
	31-Oct	Fri	24	24	24			
	1-Nov	Sat	24	24	24			
45	2-Nov	Sun	24	24	24			
	3-Nov	Mon	24	24	24			
	4-Nov	Tue	24	24	24			
	5-Nov	Wed	24	24	24			
	6-Nov	Thu	24	24	24			
	7-Nov	Fri	24	24	24			
	8-Nov	Sat	24	24	24			
46	9-Nov	Sun	24	24	24			
	10-Nov	Mon		12	12			
	11-Nov	Tue						
	12-Nov	Wed						
	13-Nov	Thu						
	14-Nov	Fri						
	15-Nov	Sat						

*Note:* This table shows all openings from statistical weeks 18–46. Early season, concurrent gear openings from weeks 18–21 and late season concurrent gear openings from weeks 42–45 are not shown since the THAs are open continuously. Nakat Inlet and Anita Bay THAs during these periods are opened by regulation.

<sup>a</sup> Nakat Inlet THA: is open continuously by regulation from June 1 through November 10 for concurrent harvest by drift gillnet and troll gear.

<sup>b</sup> Neets Bay THA: was opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear from midnight May 1 to noon June 10. From noon October 6 through the noon October 12 season closure the THA was again opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll and gillnet gear.

<sup>c</sup> Anita Bay THA: was opened continuously to concurrent seine, troll, and gillnet gear from midnight May 1 to noon June 12. From noon August 31 through the noon November 10 season closure, the THA was also open continuously to concurrent seine, troll and gillnet gear.

<sup>d</sup> Boat Harbor THA: the portion of the THA inside of Boat Harbor proper was open continuously to drift gillnet gear from the third Sunday in June (6/16/12) through September 15 unless modified by emergency order. In 2013 it was closed by EO at noon on September 4 and then opened for 15-hour periods on September 9, 10, and 11. Waters of the THA outside of Boat Harbor are managed by EO.

Table 17.—Alaska total commercial, common property, drift gillnet salmon harvest (from traditional and terminal areas), in numbers of salmon, by species, 1983–2014.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>a</sup>
1984	10,338	593,319	191,023	1,307,853	1,030,346	3,132,879	26
1985	10,386	830,238	309,380	1,832,570	1,134,446	4,117,020	14
1986	8,441	658,611	395,889	1,282,418	815,813	3,161,172	25
1987	8,430	736,200	165,249	1,359,526	747,363	3,016,768	28
1988	9,079	600,925	163,808	688,750	1,144,856	2,607,418	31
1989	9,579	893,976	234,423	2,769,875	542,846	4,450,699	7
1990	14,693	767,492	351,039	1,168,061	616,226	2,917,511	29
1991	18,456	711,874	545,376	820,409	707,277	2,803,393	30
1992	11,285	922,069	645,159	1,408,331	845,176	3,832,020	23
1993	18,011	1,021,899	417,681	1,087,670	1,401,186	3,946,447	17
1994	16,735	686,792	698,125	1,030,607	1,823,497	4,255,756	11
1995	13,342	640,971	415,158	1,337,764	2,478,672	4,885,907	4
1996	9,982	1,026,591	368,570	615,311	2,033,650	4,054,104	15
1997	11,006	645,516	131,240	1,384,200	1,689,474	3,861,436	21
1998	5,937	501,291	412,446	1,489,395	1,923,764	4,332,833	10
1999	8,983	545,681	351,598	1,274,672	2,166,260	4,347,194	9
2000	13,475	496,614	167,623	679,452	2,561,607	3,918,771	19
2001	13,644	687,476	294,441	1,568,859	1,576,881	4,141,301	13
2002	10,216	464,138	436,612	802,290	1,415,849	3,129,105	27
2003	10,704	598,679	434,234	1,354,839	1,528,198	3,926,654	18
2004	20,148	798,096	316,192	944,447	1,835,679	3,914,562	20
2005	55,754	462,209	272,873	1,530,243	1,511,570	3,832,649	22
2006	47,202	625,667	252,449	744,048	3,126,853	4,796,219	6
2007	30,067	501,765	175,286	984,250	2,485,605	4,176,973	12
2008	32,044	264,877	337,447	560,612	2,592,212	3,787,192	24
2009	25,221	408,336	320,910	566,734	2,729,966	4,051,167	16
2010	19,316	388,105	503,136	1,315,953	2,219,596	4,446,106	8
2011	31,009	517,994	237,961	1,641,100	2,801,644	5,229,708	3
2012	26,240	498,100	265,357	938,892	3,517,702	5,246,294	2
2013	34,524	456,008	441,552	1,664,045	3,422,488	6,018,618	1
<b>2014</b>	<b>27,877</b>	<b>497,968</b>	<b>554,301</b>	<b>1,417,432</b>	<b>2,381,367</b>	<b>4,878,945</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Averages</b>							
Average 1960 to 2014 <sup>b</sup>	15,469	505,694	254,271	962,998	1,177,598	2,916,029	
Average 2004 to 2014 <sup>c</sup>	32,153	492,116	312,316	1,089,032	2,624,332	4,549,949	
<b>Max. harvest<sup>d</sup></b>	55,754	1,026,591	698,125	2,769,875	3,517,702	6,018,818	
Max. harvest year	2005	1996	1994	1989	2012	2013	
<b>Min. harvest<sup>d</sup></b>	4,598	108,574	37,986	55,984	199,887	432,438	
Min. harvest year	1983	1975	1960	1960	1960	1960	

<sup>a</sup> Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2014.

<sup>b</sup> Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1983 are included in average but not shown in table.

<sup>c</sup> Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

<sup>d</sup> Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2014.

Table 18.—Southeast Alaska 2014 commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by area, harvest type, and species.

<b>Fishery</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>District 1</b>						
Traditional (Tree Point)	1,267	55,828	91,342	708,357	184,289	1,041,083
Terminal Harvest Area	3,206	1,364	25,095	55,481	89,913	175,059
Annette Island	1,094	8,675	45,305	484,572	98,023	637,669
<b>District 6</b>						
Traditional (Prince of Wales)	2,092	58,430	286,815	415,392	106,243	868,972
<b>District 7</b>						
Terminal Harvest Area	7,020	175	7,500	803	43,488	58,986
<b>District 8</b>						
Traditional (Stikine)	8,023	19,808	30,184	33,830	84,771	176,616
<b>District 11</b>						
Traditional (Taku/Snettisham)	1,465	109,732	53,899	29,182	291,355	485,633
Terminal Harvest Area	6	17,006	287	8	54	17,361
Hatchery Cost Recovery	0	0	0	0	0	0
Confiscated Harvest	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>District 13</b>						
Terminal Harvest Area	3,402	943	1,062	83,777	278,245	367,429
<b>District 15</b>						
Traditional (Lynn Canal)	1,338	213,905	57,804	84,322	1,225,551	1,582,920
Terminal Harvest Area	58	20,777	313	6,280	77,458	104,886
<b>Subtotals</b>						
Traditional	14,185	457,703	520,044	1,271,083	1,892,209	4,155,224
Terminal Harvest Areas	13,692	40,265	34,257	146,349	489,158	723,721
Common Property Total	27,877	497,968	554,301	1,417,432	2,381,367	4,878,945
Hatchery Cost Recovery	438	0	0	0	6	444
Annette Island	1,094	8,675	45,305	484,572	98,023	637,669
Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,409</b>	<b>506,643</b>	<b>599,606</b>	<b>1,902,004</b>	<b>2,479,396</b>	<b>5,517,058</b>

Table 19.–Southeast Alaska annual Portland Canal / Tree Point (District 1) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>a</sup>
1984	1,494	88,431	35,436	720,706	227,817	1,073,884	15
1985	2,787	173,101	52,973	691,462	256,368	1,176,691	10
1986	1,271	145,707	63,030	906,384	286,910	1,403,302	4
1987	2,077	107,595	38,113	583,295	188,790	919,870	25
1988	2,041	116,245	17,213	231,484	550,701	917,684	26
1989	2,015	145,210	32,873	1,349,929	310,345	1,840,372	1
1990	1,714	85,770	42,926	580,782	176,184	887,376	28
1991	2,077	131,509	70,359	600,733	185,863	990,541	19
1992	1,061	244,650	40,064	581,244	288,478	1,155,497	11
1993	1,249	394,137	32,588	481,316	389,823	1,299,113	5
1994	959	100,458	47,336	264,755	526,314	939,822	23
1995	1,024	164,336	54,769	791,392	734,344	1,745,865	2
1996	1,257	212,477	33,215	371,049	629,553	1,247,551	7
1997	1,608	169,614	28,229	380,957	409,591	989,999	20
1998	1,160	160,657	60,548	650,268	556,143	1,428,776	3
1999	1,844	160,053	64,534	611,613	181,674	1,019,718	18
2000	1,196	94,720	19,577	424,672	218,818	758,983	32
2001	1,393	80,440	36,420	521,645	252,438	892,336	27
2002	1,127	121,116	68,724	515,395	174,794	881,156	29
2003	829	105,878	97,538	626,916	322,608	1,153,769	12
2004	2,069	142,763	50,820	409,429	327,439	932,520	24
2005	1,711	80,027	65,353	559,296	252,630	959,017	22
2006	2,271	63,368	31,271	216,779	297,660	611,349	37
2007	2,057	68,170	29,890	360,986	389,744	850,847	31
2008	4,059	34,915	97,599	275,654	319,718	731,945	33
2009	4,922	70,607	68,522	174,052	339,159	657,262	34
2010	3,302	64,747	99,081	597,138	458,622	1,222,890	8
2011	4,661	91,825	36,183	357,811	566,508	1,056,988	17
2012	4,024	64,394	73,576	217,281	757,675	1,116,952	13
2013	4,483	55,948	111,133	763,434	329,680	1,264,678	6
<b>2014</b>	<b>4,473</b>	<b>57,192</b>	<b>116,437</b>	<b>763,838</b>	<b>274,202</b>	<b>1,216,142</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Averages</b>							
Average 1960 to 2013 <sup>b</sup>	1,799	110,117	36,734	412,640	233,254	794,543	
Average 2004 to 2013 <sup>c</sup>	3,356	73,676	66,343	393,186	403,884	940,445	
<b>Max. harvest<sup>d</sup></b>	4,922	394,137	116,437	1,349,929	757,675	1,840,372	
Max. harvest year	2009	1993	2014	1989	2012	1989	
<b>Min. harvest<sup>d</sup></b>	337	14,281	3,110	19,823	20,033	138,601	
Min. harvest year	1970	1960	1963	1960	1969	1960	

Note: The data shown does not include Annette Island Reservation harvests.

<sup>a</sup> Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2014.

<sup>b</sup> Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1983 are included in average but not shown in table.

<sup>c</sup> Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

<sup>d</sup> Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2014.

Table 20.—Southeast Alaska annual Prince of Wales (District 6) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>a</sup>
1984	895	91,664	48,244	343,633	70,599	555,035	32
1985	1,687	265,033	97,605	585,134	70,150	1,019,609	9
1986	1,705	145,714	205,598	308,942	82,621	744,580	21
1987	853	136,437	37,151	243,710	43,020	461,171	37
1988	2,961	92,532	14,419	69,619	69,675	249,206	49
1989	1,544	192,734	93,777	1,101,196	67,351	1,456,602	2
1990	2,108	185,808	167,196	319,216	73,238	747,566	20
1991	2,842	144,105	198,786	133,567	124,631	603,932	29
1992	1,374	203,158	299,884	94,278	140,471	739,165	22
1993	995	205,966	232,858	537,999	134,635	1,112,453	7
1994	754	211,076	272,692	180,391	176,221	841,134	14
1995	951	207,298	170,561	448,163	300,078	1,127,051	6
1996	644	311,100	224,129	188,035	283,290	1,007,198	10
1997	1,075	168,518	77,550	789,051	186,456	1,222,650	4
1998	518	113,435	273,197	502,655	332,022	1,221,827	5
1999	518	104,835	203,301	491,179	448,409	1,248,242	3
2000	1,220	90,076	96,207	156,619	199,836	543,958	33
2001	1,138	164,013	188,465	825,447	283,462	1,462,525	1
2002	446	56,135	226,560	82,951	112,541	478,633	36
2003	422	116,904	212,057	470,697	300,253	1,100,333	8
2004	2,735	116,259	138,631	245,237	110,574	613,436	28
2005	1,572	110,192	114,440	461,187	198,564	885,955	11
2006	1,948	91,980	69,015	149,907	268,436	581,286	31
2007	2,144	92,481	80,573	383,355	297,998	856,551	13
2008	1,619	30,533	116,074	90,217	102,156	340,599	43
2009	2,138	111,984	144,569	143,589	287,707	689,987	24
2010	2,473	112,450	225,550	309,795	97,948	748,216	19
2011	3,008	146,069	117,860	337,169	158,096	762,202	18
2012	1,853	45,466	121,418	129,646	104,307	402,690	39
2013	2,202	49,223	160,659	474,551	94,260	780,895	17
<b>2014</b>	<b>2,092</b>	<b>58,430</b>	<b>286,815</b>	<b>415,392</b>	<b>106,243</b>	<b>868,972</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Averages</b>							
Average 1960–2013 <sup>b</sup>	1,495	107,966	103,501	312,998	113,349	639,310	
Average 2004–2013 <sup>c</sup>	2,169	90,664	128,879	272,465	172,005	666,182	
<b>Max. harvest<sup>d</sup></b>	3,008	311,100	299,884	1,101,196	448,409	1,462,525	
Max. harvest year	2011	1996	1992	1989	1999	2001	
<b>Min. harvest<sup>d</sup></b>	46	10,354	336	1,246	502	12,484	
Min. harvest year	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	1960	

<sup>a</sup> Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2014.

<sup>b</sup> Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1983 are included in average but not shown in table.

<sup>c</sup> Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

<sup>d</sup> Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2014.

Table 21.—Southeast Alaska annual Stikine (District 8) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>a</sup>
1984	14	1,290	5,141	4,960	1,892	13,297	49
1985	20	1,066	4,936	5,329	2,004	13,355	48
1986	109	4,187	14,324	4,968	5,943	29,531	41
1987	201	1,620	1,015	3,331	949	7,116	51
1988	776	1,246	12	145	3,129	5,308	52
1989	388	10,083	4,261	27,640	3,375	45,747	32
1990	682	11,580	8,218	13,822	9,386	43,688	36
1991	1,366	17,987	15,629	6,406	5,977	47,365	31
1992	1,045	52,717	22,127	66,742	15,458	158,089	20
1993	1,799	76,874	14,307	39,661	22,504	155,145	21
1994	1,996	97,224	44,891	35,405	27,658	207,174	11
1995	1,702	76,756	17,834	37,788	54,296	188,376	14
1996	1,717	154,150	19,059	37,651	135,623	348,200	3
1997	2,566	93,039	2,140	65,745	38,913	202,403	12
1998	460	22,031	19,206	39,246	41,057	122,000	24
1999	1,049	36,601	28,437	48,552	117,196	231,835	9
2000	1,671	15,833	5,651	9,497	40,337	72,989	26
2001	7	610	10,731	11,012	5,397	27,757	43
2002	25	208	21,131	4,578	2,017	27,959	42
2003	312	42,158	38,795	76,113	51,701	209,079	10
2004	7,410	103,392	26,617	20,439	37,996	195,854	13
2005	26,970	99,465	42,203	106,395	150,121	425,154	2
2006	30,033	61,298	34,430	56,810	343,827	526,398	1
2007	17,463	70,580	19,880	39,872	177,573	325,368	4
2008	14,599	35,679	34,479	18,105	81,876	184,738	16
2009	2,830	36,680	30,860	27,010	190,800	288,180	7
2010	2,359	32,737	42,772	58,610	51,005	187,483	15
2011	5,321	51,478	20,720	65,022	142,526	285,067	8
2012	8,027	21,997	20,100	16,374	240,569	307,067	5
2013	10,817	20,609	43,669	116,026	103,365	294,486	6
<b>2014</b>	<b>8,023</b>	<b>19,808</b>	<b>30,184</b>	<b>33,830</b>	<b>84,771</b>	<b>176,616</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>Averages</b>							
Average 1960–2013 <sup>b</sup>	4,091	30,705	17,674	28,782	42,940	124,192	
Average 2004–2013 <sup>c</sup>	12,583	53,392	31,573	52,466	151,966	301,980	
<b>Max. harvest<sup>d</sup></b>	30,033	154,150	44,891	116,026	343,827	526,398	
Max. harvest year	2006	1996	1994	2013	2006	2006	
<b>Min. harvest<sup>d</sup></b>	7	0	0	0	1	1,530	
Min. harvest year	2001	1975	1975	1975	1975	1975	

<sup>a</sup> Rank is based on total harvest for years 1962 to 2013. No harvest data in Alexander database for 1960 and 1962.

<sup>b</sup> Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1962 to 1982 are included in average but not shown in table.

<sup>c</sup> Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

<sup>d</sup> Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1962 to 2013.

Table 22.—Southeast Alaska annual Taku/Snettisham (District 11) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>a</sup>
1984	1,773	77,233	33,836	145,971	86,764	345,577	33
1985	2,632	88,093	55,518	311,305	106,900	564,448	19
1986	2,584	73,061	30,512	16,568	58,792	181,517	42
1987	2,076	75,212	35,219	363,439	121,660	597,606	16
1988	1,777	38,901	44,818	157,732	140,038	383,266	31
1989	1,811	74,019	51,812	180,639	36,979	345,260	34
1990	3,480	126,884	67,530	153,126	145,799	496,819	24
1991	3,214	109,471	126,576	74,170	160,422	473,853	25
1992	2,341	135,411	172,662	314,445	112,527	737,386	11
1993	6,748	171,383	65,539	17,083	166,478	427,231	27
1994	5,047	105,893	188,501	401,525	214,171	915,137	7
1995	4,660	103,362	83,606	41,228	349,949	582,805	18
1996	2,659	199,014	33,633	12,660	354,463	602,429	15
1997	2,804	94,745	3,515	51,424	176,864	329,352	35
1998	794	69,677	28,713	168,283	296,111	563,578	20
1999	1,949	79,686	17,308	59,316	429,359	587,618	17
2000	1,154	185,956	7,828	58,696	669,994	923,628	6
2001	1,698	293,043	22,646	123,026	237,122	677,535	12
2002	1,850	204,103	40,464	78,624	231,936	556,977	21
2003	1,467	238,160	24,338	114,166	170,874	549,005	22
2004	2,345	283,756	45,769	154,640	131,757	618,267	14
2005	23,301	106,048	21,289	182,778	93,700	427,116	28
2006	11,261	262,527	60,145	191,992	382,952	908,877	8
2007	1,452	112,241	22,394	100,375	590,169	826,631	9
2008	2,193	116,693	37,349	90,162	774,095	1,020,492	4
2009	6,800	62,070	36,615	56,801	918,350	1,080,636	3
2010	1,685	76,607	62,241	132,785	488,898	762,216	10
2011	2,510	163,896	28,574	344,766	667,929	1,207,675	1
2012	1,291	140,898	24,115	193,969	566,741	927,014	5
2013	1,224	207,231	51,441	127,343	726,849	1,114,088	2
<b>2014</b>	<b>1,471</b>	<b>126,738</b>	<b>54,186</b>	<b>29,190</b>	<b>291,409</b>	<b>502,994</b>	<b>23</b>
<b>Averages</b>							
Average 1960–2013 <sup>b</sup>	3,939	99,156	41,517	116,151	202,705	463,468	
Average 2004–2013 <sup>c</sup>	5,406	153,197	38,993	157,561	534,144	889,301	
<b>Max. harvest<sup>d</sup></b>	23,301	293,043	188,501	401,525	918,350	1,207,675	
Max. harvest year	2005	2001	1994	1994	2009	2011	
<b>Min. harvest<sup>d</sup></b>	794	17,735	1,185	2,768	2,678	48,162	
Min. harvest year	1998	1967	1975	1965	1975	1975	

<sup>a</sup> Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2014.

<sup>b</sup> Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1983 are included in average but not shown in table.

<sup>c</sup> Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

<sup>d</sup> Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2014.



Table 23.—Southeast Alaska annual Lynn Canal (District 15) traditional and terminal harvest area drift gillnet salmon harvest, in numbers of salmon, by species, 1984–2014.

Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total	Rank <sup>a</sup>
1984	6,099	334,582	68,215	78,000	642,268	1,129,164	10
1985	3,260	302,940	98,301	239,081	699,000	1,342,582	6
1986	2,772	289,905	82,121	38,115	381,382	794,295	20
1987	3,223	415,336	53,751	165,751	392,938	1,030,999	14
1988	1,257	351,799	81,536	208,404	377,583	1,020,579	15
1989	1,955	471,914	50,307	110,454	123,631	758,261	21
1990	670	357,418	63,005	101,099	210,510	732,702	23
1991	746	308,731	129,232	5,474	210,547	654,730	27
1992	610	286,035	108,753	351,562	245,247	992,207	16
1993	741	173,113	59,952	11,336	306,566	551,708	35
1994	980	171,729	140,764	147,277	685,449	1,146,199	9
1995	831	88,676	79,949	15,613	568,368	753,437	22
1996	642	149,578	52,658	2,607	415,930	621,415	30
1997	838	118,828	15,572	53,437	462,330	651,005	28
1998	682	134,937	26,118	32,351	160,669	354,757	43
1999	559	163,560	35,350	62,737	351,251	613,457	31
2000	297	109,560	35,638	21,001	759,357	925,853	18
2001	1,672	147,811	34,606	67,718	445,578	697,385	25
2002	582	82,014	77,941	88,044	665,398	913,979	19
2003	663	95,111	59,742	53,621	394,250	603,387	32
2004	805	151,245	51,960	98,341	745,450	1,047,801	13
2005	710	65,469	27,947	209,833	326,895	630,854	29
2006	344	145,579	55,133	94,700	1,094,246	1,390,002	5
2007	1,063	156,936	18,177	89,782	823,999	1,089,957	12
2008	659	46,655	46,932	26,034	1,072,135	1,192,415	7
2009	681	126,594	35,820	163,057	845,710	1,171,862	8
2010	871	100,973	65,870	171,054	764,629	1,103,397	11
2011	1,177	63,788	33,761	508,930	1,115,821	1,723,477	3
2012	2,736	224,643	23,321	353,271	1,567,227	2,171,198	1
2013	1,148	122,097	68,009	127,703	1,509,501	1,828,459	2
<b>2014</b>	<b>1,396</b>	<b>234,682</b>	<b>58,117</b>	<b>90,602</b>	<b>1,303,009</b>	<b>1,687,806</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Averages</b>							
Average 1960–2013 <sup>b</sup>	1,434	158,596	53,521	82,714	434,575	730,839	
Average 2004–2013 <sup>c</sup>	1,019	120,398	42,693	184,271	986,561	1,334,942	
<b>Max. harvest<sup>d</sup></b>	6,099	471,914	140,764	508,930	1,567,227	2,171,198	
Max. harvest year	1984	1989	1994	2011	2012	2012	
<b>Min. harvest<sup>d</sup></b>	276	18,491	10,964	1,760	58,562	132,343	
Min. harvest year	1963	1975	1960	1960	1960	1960	

<sup>a</sup> Rank is based on total harvest for years 1960 to 2014.

<sup>b</sup> Equals the long-term average harvest. Harvests from 1960 to 1983 are included in average but not shown in table.

<sup>c</sup> Equals the recent 10-year average harvest.

<sup>d</sup> Minimum and maximums are based on species harvest from 1960 to 2014.

Table 24.—Annual common property purse seine harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2014.

THA Area	Year	Chinook <sup>a</sup>	Jacks <sup>a</sup>	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Nakat Inlet	1990	0	0	103	604	1,444	10,531	12,682
	1991	0	0	531	531	7,134	47,957	56,153
	1992	0	0	53	361	1,497	16,843	18,754
	1993	0	0	443	796	60,319	37,965	99,523
	1994	0	0	24	129	5,513	45,057	50,723
	1995	0	0	150	1,099	9,200	131,415	141,864
	1996	0	0	18	935	2,204	296,181	299,338
	1997	0	0	390	1,177	11,132	239,156	251,855
	1998	1	0	302	385	2,681	188,489	191,858
	1999	0	0	383	138	8,520	44,866	53,907
	2000	0	0	1,181	730	5,545	51,731	59,187
	2001	4	0	490	34	5,478	36,449	42,455
	2002	0	0	930	592	13,350	46,263	61,135
	2003	4	0	363	298	9,172	87,930	97,767
	2004	4	0	1,179	564	18,299	114,883	134,929
	2005	10	0	45	132	24,211	138,041	162,439
	2006	239	3	2,630	1,505	25,471	339,339	369,187
	2007	0	0	3	1,172	459	13,084	14,718
<b>Average 1990–2007</b>		<b>15</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>621</b>	<b>11,757</b>	<b>104,788</b>	<b>117,693</b>
Neets Bay	1998	58	5	1,135	141	8,918	891,029	901,286
	2000	23	0	0	0	8	984	1,015
	2002	607	0	2	42,365	0	9,156	52,130
	2003	310	0	2	15,077	20	45,969	61,378
	2004	1,379	0	0	5,968	0	5,711	13,058
	2005	2,572	0	2	6,308	4	1,083	9,969
	2006	777	0	0	0	0	14	791
	2007	208	0	1	6	5	189	409
	2008	4,911	0	3	2	0	235	5,151
	2009	7,807	0	47	11	226	7,676	15,767
	2010	5,762	0	44	15,049	136	3,293	24,284
	2011	8,701	8	133	8,071	179	89,447	106,539
	2012	5,379	6	130	27,777	3,029	353,500	389,821
	2013	5,226	0	189	2,162	912	18,764	27,253
	<b>2014</b>	<b>6,288</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>36,180</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>45,961</b>	<b>88,924</b>
<b>Average 1998–2014</b>		<b>3,334</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>10,608</b>	<b>915</b>	<b>98,201</b>	<b>113,185</b>
Kendrick Bay	1994	0	0	335	420	2,948	99,171	102,874
	1995	0	1	2,717	607	53,302	157,217	213,844
	1996	0	1	548	177	1,167	155,044	156,937
	1997	1	1	1,204	160	9,055	243,886	254,307
	1998	0	1	1,114	1,272	8,499	362,911	373,797
	1999	0	0	390	493	4,673	42,045	47,601
	2000	0	0	1,182	295	1,212	76,991	79,680
	2001	0	0	221	540	5,259	32,518	38,538
	2002	0	0	108	120	1,790	4,352	6,370
	2003	0	3	82	119	927	2,094	3,225
	2004	3	0	58	47	37	55	200
	2005	17	0	63	153	1,626	20,829	22,688
	2006	316	5	3,392	3,074	61,302	284,061	352,150
	2007	299	14	3,470	1,702	64,974	219,640	290,099
	2008	0	8	1,503	2,652	20,523	163,571	188,257
	2009	93	0	1,692	929	24,594	74,033	101,341
	2010	96	5	5,818	2,907	40,689	164,981	214,496
	2011	91	1	2,946	3,338	39,037	227,079	272,492
	2012	35	31	3,502	5,644	123,922	219,876	353,010
	2013	72	0	2,951	3,549	127,603	78,842	213,017
	<b>2014</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1,464</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>92,211</b>	<b>106,378</b>	<b>202,161</b>
<b>Average 1994–2014</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,655</b>	<b>1,433</b>	<b>32,636</b>	<b>130,265</b>	<b>166,052</b>

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Table 24.–Page 2 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook <sup>a</sup>	Jacks <sup>a</sup>	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
<b>Klawock Inlet</b>	1990	0	0	2	112	60	4,596	4,770
<b>Anita Bay</b>	2004	232	0	5	0	0	6	243
	2005	50	14	61	95	3,356	66,506	70,082
	2006	4,509	35	187	1,149	5,066	261,103	272,049
	2007	4,275	12	31	20	4,176	40,805	49,319
	2008	2,172	59	58	223	887	46,345	49,744
	2009	2,579	23	187	213	15,746	31,917	50,665
	2010	2,926	166	746	616	15,239	142,551	162,244
	2011	3,136	175	108	98	40,719	82,942	127,178
	2012	5,540	78	512	298	8,400	295,782	310,610
	2013	4,848	711	154	233	16,621	43,920	66,487
	<b>2014</b>	<b>2,680</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>337</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>30,569</b>	<b>34,741</b>
<b>Average 2004–2014</b>		2,995	-	194	298	10,090	94,768	108,487
<b>Earl West Cove</b>	1990	2,461	237	2	1	32	49	2,782
	1991	1,208	12	1	2,451	9	221	3,902
	1992	913	18	9	1	13	48	1,002
	1993	1,145	0	2	474	6	414	2,041
	1994	829	0	1	28	2	1,725	2,585
	1995	816	0	37	4	464	34,878	36,199
	1996	831	0	3	0	0	311	1,145
	1997	995	4	1	14	3	15,632	16,649
	1998	597	5	2	3	11	13,452	14,070
	1999	761	0	4	0	27	7,636	8,428
	2000	1,147	2	78	30	292	35,131	36,680
	2001	4,298	99	19	11	410	8,562	13,399
	2002	1,418	413	10	338	637	8,990	11,806
	2003	350	0	6	4	693	16,310	17,363
	2004	0	0	0	0	29	371	400
<b>Average 1990–2004</b>		1,185	-	12	224	175	9,582	11,230
<b>Amalga Harbor</b>	2012	32	0	4,015	137	4,677	411,397	420,258
	2013	144	0	4,429	162	33,557	1,081,913	1,120,205
	<b>2014</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,440</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>860</b>	<b>227,048</b>	<b>229,508</b>
<b>Average 2012–2014</b>		67	-	3,295	144	13,031	573,453	589,990
<b>Hidden Falls</b>	1990	5	174	3,487	773	207,188	257,987	469,614
	1992	501	658	8,235	1,943	450,867	734,129	1,196,333
	1993	1,075	1,372	15,940	8,016	1,979,613	1,471,182	3,477,198
	1994	3,446	1,046	13,081	11,738	1,479,866	2,842,059	4,351,236
	1995	21,431	792	9,049	20,908	284,234	3,213,002	3,549,416
	1996	19,785	204	9,106	4,991	335,538	3,375,359	3,744,983
	1997	5,494	297	3,090	2,491	450,001	1,376,980	1,838,353
	1998	5,616	643	5,428	11,964	751,632	1,851,116	2,626,399
	1999	12,070	1,580	6,811	18,151	1,417,199	2,338,575	3,794,386
	2000	17,609	840	7,391	1,761	225,173	2,742,107	2,994,881
	2001	11,109	1,077	8,556	5,463	455,412	1,098,670	1,580,287
	2002	9,300	491	3,095	11,972	336,382	1,225,544	1,586,784
	2003	4,304	73	2,659	920	524,819	1,357,104	1,889,879
	2004	4,088	92	6,225	11,457	1,339,387	1,156,394	2,517,643
	2005	1,241	40	1,170	1,392	383,367	250,077	637,287
	2006	3,907	677	6,924	3,416	537,646	1,710,387	2,262,957
	2007	5,017	238	2,572	1,258	315,050	502,248	826,383
	2008	5,120	183	1,316	7,427	32,940	1,752,950	1,799,936
	2009	3,207	239	2,665	787	643,969	1,742,298	2,393,165
	2010	2,662	243	2,290	2,630	97,815	649,691	755,331
	2011	2,419	420	111	1,082	29,463	81,187	114,682
	2012	4,030	204	1,738	2,865	35,853	1,078,796	1,123,486
	2013	3,185	284	4,230	5,139	427,921	1,204,748	1,645,507
	<b>2014</b>	<b>418</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>3,277</b>	<b>252,398</b>	<b>256,734</b>
<b>Average 1990–2014</b>		6,127	-	5,236	5,776	531,026	1,427,708	1,976,369

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Table 24.–Page 3 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook <sup>a</sup>	Jacks <sup>a</sup>	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Deep Inlet	1992	12	0	5	3,038	537	168,270	171,862
	1993	29	14	425	3,196	58,834	458,223	520,721
	1994	39	3	887	3,370	20,249	395,917	420,465
	1995	2,488	6	1,485	3,130	25,573	523,373	556,055
	1996	1,344	0	758	667	98,458	1,076,558	1,177,785
	1997	420	0	1,750	545	144,320	817,008	964,043
	1998	337	0	1,881	582	376,039	1,069,499	1,448,338
	1999	385	20	1,221	547	105,181	2,137,457	2,244,811
	2000	372	3	476	1,111	260,755	1,831,459	2,094,176
	2001	548	0	408	415	72,174	222,198	295,743
	2002	775	0	164	199	92,241	118,558	211,937
	2003	404	3	631	145	63,173	379,575	443,931
	2004	250	6	766	452	56,862	629,459	687,795
	2005	405	10	930	331	161,611	410,610	573,897
	2006	431	9	2,141	1,722	224,118	965,713	1,194,134
	2007	1,586	18	424	954	15,733	110,348	129,063
	2008	2,618	81	329	1,864	152,799	322,008	479,699
	2009	2,603	0	327	547	7,708	277,492	288,677
	2010	3,696	30	722	561	118,871	802,653	926,533
	2011	3,600	2	410	248	39,820	104,626	148,706
	2012	1,466	32	608	2,239	115,423	333,868	453,636
	2013	3,814	3	2,378	2,489	184,557	581,669	774,910
	<b>2014</b>	<b>1,341</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1,905</b>	<b>2,147</b>	<b>147,548</b>	<b>590,875</b>	<b>743,829</b>
<b>Average 1992–2014</b>		1,259	-	914	1,326	110,547	622,931	736,989

**2014 Seine THA Summary:**

Neets Bay	2014	6,288	103	108	36,180	284	45,961	88,924
Kendrick Bay	2014	205	1	1,464	1,902	92,211	106,378	202,161
Anita Bay	2014	2,680	292	84	337	779	30,569	34,741
Amalga Harbor	2014	24	4	1,440	132	860	227,048	229,508
Hidden Falls	2014	418	81	484	76	3,277	252,398	256,734
Deep Inlet	2014	1,341	13	1,905	2,147	147,548	590,875	743,829
<b>Total 2014 Seine THA</b>		<b>10,956</b>	<b>494</b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>40,774</b>	<b>244,959</b>	<b>1,253,229</b>	<b>1,555,897</b>

<sup>a</sup> Chinook salmon are 28" from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28".

Table 25.—Annual common property drift gillnet harvests from terminal harvest areas (THA) in Southeast Alaska, 1990–2014.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
<b>Nakat Inlet</b>	1990	4	79	33	196	2,198	2,510
	1991	0	17	40	203	1,969	2,229
	1992	2	1	63	36	6,403	6,505
	1993	0	39	80	144	6,506	6,769
	1994	2	81	322	307	36,113	36,825
	1995	1	42	1,095	1,885	100,441	103,464
	1996	0	74	46	14	27,474	27,608
	1997	2	140	2,542	264	58,361	61,309
	1998	0	145	282	552	27,053	28,032
	1999	0	25	8	168	2,879	3,080
	2000	0	69	1,368	689	19,697	21,823
	2001	14	399	425	3,908	32,719	37,465
	2002	5	763	1,252	2,859	16,408	21,287
	2003	2	615	2,413	5,544	39,261	47,835
	2004	24	406	518	1,988	24,892	27,828
	2005	10	299	86	2,870	12,848	16,113
	2006	20	598	1,187	3,818	26,113	31,736
	2007	105	1,348	2,387	20,994	156,552	181,386
	2008	83	802	1,607	4,488	79,725	86,705
	2009	57	748	403	3,477	71,982	76,667
	2010	63	2,066	3,350	27,628	131,761	164,868
	2011	99	3,206	1,340	21,979	192,009	218,633
	2012	159	2,035	2,955	13,413	429,753	448,315
	2013	160	1,369	3,808	70,162	95,245	170,744
	<b>2014</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>15,023</b>	<b>55,454</b>	<b>81,574</b>	<b>153,472</b>
<b>Average 1990–2014</b>		35	669	1,705	9,722	67,197	79,328
<b>Neets Bay</b>	1998	62	6	1	37	7,693	7,799
	2000	13	0	0	0	45	58
	2001	0	0	491	0	3	494
	2002	294	0	33,956	0	13,466	47,716
	2003	150	0	31,506	0	37,083	68,739
	2004	47	0	19,411	0	10,829	30,287
	2005	244	3	14,087	2	5,599	19,935
	2006	443	0	1,003	0	2,320	3,766
	2007	353	0	0	0	74	427
	2008	2,028	0	0	0	143	2,171
	2009	3,705	0	950	0	4,142	8,797
	2010	1,795	1	7,868	0	1,774	11,438
	2011	2,818	1	6,221	9	34,572	43,621
	2012	2,461	17	8,122	10	13,820	24,430
	2013	2,262	1	1,714	0	2,450	6,427
	<b>2014</b>	<b>3,147</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>10,072</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>8,339</b>	<b>21,587</b>
<b>Average 1998–2014</b>		1,239	2	8,463	5	8,897	18,606
<b>Wrangell Narrows</b>	1990	0	3	2,961	30	6	3,000
	1991	787	1	626	1	1	1,416
	1992	19	3	949	30	3	1,004
	1993	3	11	1,820	39	34	1,907
	1994	0	28	4,830	397	195	5,450
	1996	0	0	489	0	0	489
<b>Average 1990–1996</b>		135	8	1,946	83	40	2,211

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Table 25.–Page 2 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook <sup>a</sup>	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Earl West	1990	6,039	32	2,164	16	1,109	9,360
	1991	8,211	71	4,794	59	19,837	32,972
	1992	4,854	98	1,669	60	42,995	49,676
	1993	6,400	165	6,993	49	7,874	21,481
	1994	6,979	209	2,898	228	33,771	44,085
	1995	3,735	142	5,240	202	62,110	71,429
	1996	3,047	238	4,494	5	23,859	31,643
	1997	2,033	132	3,857	814	53,658	60,494
	1998	2,270	49	4,055	230	43,638	50,242
	1999	3,059	297	2,556	546	29,118	35,576
	2000	7,912	373	2,692	1,375	53,161	65,513
	2001	7,101	833	880	5,528	86,088	100,430
	2002	4,040	231	366	281	42,575	47,493
	2003	6,119	193	254	2,350	73,357	82,273
	2004	389	150	74	401	18,196	19,210
	2005	4	0	0	0	31	35
Average 1990–2005		4,512	201	2,687	759	36,961	45,120
Ohmer Creek	1990	125	6	0	0	4	135
	1992	78	0	0	0	0	78
	1993	171	0	0	0	0	171
Average 1990–1993		125	2	0	0	1	128
Anita Bay	2002	0	0	917	0	4	921
	2003	52	33	1,268	330	2,263	3,946
	2004	1,457	359	2,221	136	43,197	47,370
	2005	567	554	1,239	1,970	57,146	61,476
	2006	627	264	969	986	88,043	90,889
	2007	3,320	194	3,202	1,865	92,576	101,157
	2008	1,805	88	3,480	376	28,651	34,400
	2009	3,295	231	4,107	400	28,521	36,554
	2010	3,929	296	7,166	1,484	61,587	74,462
	2011	6,205	496	313	3,536	67,183	77,733
	2012	3,618	382	1,805	322	97,874	104,001
	2013	8,433	235	4,212	1,929	58,456	73,265
	2014	7,020	175	7,500	803	43,488	58,986
Average 2002–2014		3,102	254	2,954	1,087	51,461	58,858
Speel Arm	1998	3	602	84	2,947	194	3,830
	1999	0	2,171	241	0	146	2,558
	2000	17	17,684	282	3,980	1,399	23,362
	2001	2	3,355	117	197	116	3,787
	2002	10	25,615	641	1,062	915	28,243
	2003	2	32,727	631	1,771	454	35,585
	2004	54	42,502	480	4,368	370	47,774
	2005	6	18,781	564	1,265	490	21,106
	2006	19	127,746	723	6,890	1,115	136,493
	2010	9	14,660	37	431	28	15,165
	2011	72	63,496	1,011	6,109	220	70,908
	2012	3	15,339	449	1,855	406	18,052
	2013	13	68,757	419	4,060	1,245	74,494
	2014	6	17,006	287	8	54	17,361
Average 1998–2014		15	32,174	426	2,496	511	35,623

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Table 25.–Page 3 of 3.

THA Area	Year	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
<b>Deep Inlet</b>	1993	79	261	5,444	226	373,306	379,316
	1994	20	203	1,043	1,026	159,913	162,205
	1995	439	401	3,199	3,378	409,527	416,944
	1996	16	34	1,382	3,304	190,932	195,668
	1997	82	640	377	42,772	361,662	405,533
	1998	53	505	609	96,362	494,124	591,653
	1999	5	649	112	729	609,253	610,748
	2000	25	96	30	7,592	620,104	627,847
	2001	635	726	693	14,483	266,796	283,333
	2002	2,146	331	509	32,417	186,584	221,987
	2003	840	242	242	10,646	212,892	224,862
	2004	2,938	172	100	15,824	421,070	440,104
	2005	919	454	402	8,784	432,483	443,042
	2006	718	651	1,486	32,874	651,689	687,418
	2007	2,568	1,163	1,170	8,015	113,546	126,462
	2008	7,110	314	1,534	60,064	213,581	282,603
	2009	4,555	170	417	1,825	119,719	126,686
	2010	4,697	295	456	45,087	296,907	347,442
	2011	8,127	442	550	23,866	83,581	116,566
	2012	4,691	320	1,022	28,029	183,309	217,372
	2013	6,217	665	2,429	53,059	600,377	662,747
	<b>2014</b>	<b>3,402</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>1,062</b>	<b>83,777</b>	<b>278,245</b>	<b>367,429</b>
<b>Average 1993–2014</b>		2,286	440	1,103	26,097	330,891	360,817
<b>Boat Harbor</b>	1995	257	7,510	556	9,814	176,495	194,632
	1996	32	3,346	113	249	73,725	77,465
	1997	61	7,561	114	20,475	187,354	215,565
	1998	171	11,162	159	8,129	72,154	91,775
	1999	72	6,969	104	22,172	118,346	147,663
	2000	30	13,313	698	3,674	256,267	273,982
	2001	151	22,859	176	22,293	102,734	148,213
	2002	43	7,987	420	19,497	156,845	184,792
	2003	28	3,824	121	5,866	71,677	81,516
	2004	40	7,647	73	9,697	163,411	180,868
	2005	28	2,629	82	36,922	94,336	133,997
	2006	17	4,876	373	9,845	398,671	413,782
	2007	92	12,524	199	16,638	258,869	288,322
	2008	130	12,120	817	15,376	466,248	494,691
	2009	124	12,093	465	81,577	303,740	397,999
	2010	143	11,340	933	37,719	178,006	228,141
	2011	221	6,254	461	178,034	262,370	447,340
	2012	200	17,506	247	60,429	214,986	293,368
	2013	57	8,576	151	60,869	261,738	331,391
	<b>2014</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>20,777</b>	<b>313</b>	<b>6,280</b>	<b>77,458</b>	<b>104,886</b>
<b>Average 1995–2014</b>		98	10,044	329	31,278	194,772	236,519
<b>2014 Gillnet THA Summary:</b>							
<b>Nakat Inlet</b>	2014	59	1,362	15,023	55,454	81,574	153,472
<b>Neets Bay</b>	2014	3,147	2	10,072	27	8,339	21,587
<b>Anita Bay</b>	2014	7,020	175	7,500	803	43,488	58,986
<b>Speel Arm</b>	2014	6	17,006	287	8	54	17,361
<b>Deep Inlet</b>	2014	3,402	943	1,062	83,777	278,245	367,429
<b>Boat Harbor</b>	2014	58	20,777	313	6,280	77,458	104,886
<b>Total 2014 Gillnet THA</b>		<b>13,692</b>	<b>40,265</b>	<b>34,257</b>	<b>146,349</b>	<b>489,158</b>	<b>723,721</b>

Table 26.–Southeast Alaska region 2014 private hatchery cost recovery salmon harvest by district, organization, special harvest area, and species.

District	Hatchery	Special Harvest Area	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1	SSRAA	Herring Cove	2,523	0	4,867	0	0	7,390
1	SSRAA	Neets Bay	6,283	75	50,832	1,611	554,420	613,221
3	POWHA	Klawock River	0	0	61,351	0	0	61,351
3	POWHA	Port Saint Nicholas	323	0	0	0	6	329
6	POWHA	Coffman Cove	83	0	0	0	0	83
6	SSRAA	Burnette Inlet	0	0	84,830	0	0	84,830
9	AKI	Port Armstrong	410	17	7,228	172,858	22,036	202,549
9	NSRAA	Southeast Cove	0	10	112,988	3,748	5,978	122,724
9	KNFC	Gunnuk Creek	0	2	2	338	30,217	30,559
11	DIPAC	Gastineau Channel	32	604	11,945	418	717,385	730,384
11	DIPAC	Speel Arm	0	122,302	0	0	0	122,302
12	NSRAA	Hidden Falls	0	19	38,990	536	122,754	162,299
13	NSRAA	Deep Inlet	0	0	14,572	20	3	14,595
	SSSC	Crescent Bay	1	0	328	54,359	921	55,609
	NSRAA	Silver Bay	3,161	0	55	2,326	123,425	128,967
<b>Total</b>			<b>12,816</b>	<b>123,029</b>	<b>387,988</b>	<b>236,214</b>	<b>1,577,145</b>	<b>2,337,192</b>
Total by Permit Holder (Organization)			Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
SSRAA			8,806	75	140,529	1,611	554,420	705,441
POWHA			406	0	61,351	0	6	61,763
KNFC			0	2	2	338	30,217	30,559
AKI			410	17	7,228	172,858	22,036	202,549
DIPAC			32	122,906	11,945	418	717,385	852,686
NSRAA			3,161	29	166,605	6,630	252,160	428,585
SSSC			1	0	328	54,359	921	55,609
<b>Total</b>			<b>12,816</b>	<b>123,029</b>	<b>387,988</b>	<b>236,214</b>	<b>1,577,145</b>	<b>2,337,192</b>

Note: Permit holder organization acronyms and names are as follows:

SSRAA: Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

POWHA: Prince of Wales Hatchery Association

KNFC: Kake Nonprofit Fishery Corporation

AKI: Armstrong Keta, Inc.

DIPAC: Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.

NSRAA: Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association

SSSC: Sitka Sound Science Center



Table 27.—Southeast Alaska region private hatchery cost recovery harvest in numbers by species, 1977–2014.

Year	Chinook <sup>a</sup>	Jacks <sup>a</sup>	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1977	-	-	-	-	92,459	-	92,459
1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
1979	-	-	-	5,893	29,555	-	35,448
1980	0	0	0	0	0	752	752
1981	0	0	1	5,003	132,744	1	137,749
1982	0	0	1	12,514	7,346	778	20,639
1983	0	0	1	4,220	120,688	18,269	143,178
1984	937	0	7	26,856	169,795	453,204	650,799
1985	2,658	0	18	33,386	470,949	133,051	640,062
1986	1,093	0	6	143,799	61,178	161,792	367,868
1987	2,371	5	1,121	50,465	994,190	594,563	1,642,715
1988	8,276	1	85	4,039	115,729	512,809	640,939
1989	18,701	78	66	16,913	213,364	180,346	429,468
1990	21,878	298	75	113,779	880,750	375,092	1,391,872
1991	18,219	0	1,478	256,261	1,111,148	369,308	1,756,414
1992	16,695	28	2,108	268,913	2,111,411	695,451	3,094,606
1993	23,246	0	7,545	106,476	332,763	1,256,796	1,726,826
1994	17,498	70	3,322	150,248	3,457,270	1,678,031	5,306,439
1995	31,129	276	8,448	215,431	411,701	1,707,559	2,374,544
1996	33,496	0	6,636	164,662	609,316	4,536,244	5,350,354
1997	30,122	22	58,879	135,179	1,695,171	3,736,406	5,655,779
1998	15,943	0	34,590	234,675	1,411,511	4,004,257	5,700,976
1999	15,016	84	24,075	349,200	3,053,220	3,611,886	7,053,481
2000	31,358	1	107,244	215,937	176,215	4,231,270	4,762,025
2001	44,619	0	138,197	338,113	1,189,294	2,125,390	3,835,613
2002	28,445	0	36,859	749,889	853,059	2,710,351	4,378,603
2003	45,723	0	75,869	328,650	420,141	4,889,605	5,759,988
2004	62,470	0	210,665	221,721	933,287	3,550,119	4,978,262
2005	29,407	1	140,245	231,341	1,004,250	1,857,449	3,262,693
2006	12,764	30	124,109	246,062	377,353	4,473,325	5,233,643
2007	28,166	1	74,419	146,797	606,443	3,484,759	4,340,585
2008	41,799	0	53,981	340,538	83,099	3,017,712	3,537,129
2009	35,107	0	85,049	259,997	682,266	2,912,641	3,975,060
2010	27,729	406	38,334	295,235	713,384	3,204,048	4,279,136
2011	40,574	727	22,001	232,531	698,067	4,087,184	5,081,084
2012	18,096	0	125,664	201,028	148,506	3,055,726	3,549,020
2013	29,548	222	49,609	272,288	968,095	2,099,940	3,419,702
<b>2014</b>	<b>12,816</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>123,029</b>	<b>387,988</b>	<b>236,214</b>	<b>1,577,145</b>	<b>2,337,192</b>
<b>Averages</b>							
Average 1981– 2013	22,215	-	43,355	193,095	794,355	2,112,890	3,165,977
Average 2004– 2013	32,566	-	92,408	244,754	621,475	3,174,290	4,165,631

<sup>a</sup> Chinook salmon are 28" from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28".

Table 28.—Annual Canadian Stikine River harvests from all fisheries, 1972–2014.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	Large <sup>a</sup>	Jacks <sup>a</sup>					
1972	0	0	4,373	0	0	0	4,373
1973	200	0	3,670	0	0	0	3,870
1974	100	0	3,500	0	0	0	3,600
1975	1,202	0	2,252	50	0	0	3,504
1976	1,160	0	3,644	13	0	0	4,817
1977	162	0	6,310	0	0	0	6,472
1978	500	0	5,000	0	0	0	5,500
1979	1,636	73	13,534	10,720	1,994	424	28,381
1980	2,367	18	20,919	6,769	756	771	31,600
1981	1,617	28	27,017	2,867	3,857	1,128	36,514
1982	2,568	24	20,540	15,944	1,842	722	41,640
1983	1,456	650	21,120	6,173	1,120	304	30,823
1984 <sup>b</sup>	726	70	5,327	1	62	0	6,186
1985	1,203	197	26,804	2,175	2,356	536	33,271
1986	2,056	999	17,846	2,506	107	307	23,821
1987	2,528	462	11,283	6,513	646	459	21,891
1988	2,833	500	16,538	2,322	418	733	23,344
1989	3,018	331	21,639	6,842	825	674	33,329
1990	2,610	994	19,964	4,442	496	499	29,005
1991	1,807	693	25,138	2,893	394	208	31,133
1992	2,635	445	29,242	2,123	122	231	34,798
1993	2,757	447	52,698	2,791	29	395	59,117
1994	2,303	457	53,380	3,452	90	173	59,855
1995	2,001	1,058	66,777	3,645	48	263	73,792
1996	2,931	519	90,148	1,459	25	232	95,314
1997	4,701	318	68,197	412	269	222	74,119
1998	2,354	456	50,486	933	55	13	54,297
1999	3,935	1,383	47,202	573	11	8	53,112
2000	4,245	676	31,535	737	181	144	37,518
2001	3,517	174	29,341	1,994	78	56	35,160
2002	3,438	947	22,607	2,827	19	33	29,871
2003	2,866	1,873	69,571	1,889	850	112	77,161
2004	4,048	2,666	88,451	762	8	134	96,069
2005	20,049	1,297	88,089	991	0	39	110,465
2006	15,776	2,078	102,733	596	4	14	121,201
2007	10,510	1,727	61,472	240	0	2	73,951
2008	7,932	1,077	37,097	2,935	88	90	49,219
2009	2,316	737	51,082	6,475	362	193	61,165
2010	3,196	1,155	55,471	6,042	209	122	66,195
2011	3,170	1,819	61,947	6,231	3	99	73,269
2012	5,215	1,333	34,922	6,624	0	363	48,457
2013	3,371	1,641	36,371	8,100	161	461	50,105
2014	3,335	768	44,056	5,751	45	66	54,021
<b>Averages</b>							
1972–2013 <sup>c</sup>	4,576	1,009	35,839	3,144	416	242	43,745
2003–2013	7,558	1,553	61,764	3,900	84	152	75,010

Note: Harvest of salmon that were Excess to Spawning Requirements are not included.

<sup>a</sup> Jacks as reported by fishery and loosely based on "small" fish ~2.5–3.0 kg; the jack catch may not correspond with the estimated jack catch based on sampling, i.e. jack<660 mid-eye-to-fork or <735mid-eye-to-fork—used when no data.

<sup>b</sup> There was no commercial fishery in 1984; only the food fishery harvest is shown.

<sup>c</sup> Chinook averages only since 1986 when large fish and jacks were recorded separately in all fisheries.

Table 29.—Annual Canadian Taku River harvests from all fisheries, 1979–2014.

Year	Chinook		Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
	Large <sup>a</sup>	Jacks <sup>a</sup>					
1979 <sup>b</sup>	397		13,578	6,006	13,661	15,474	49,116
1980	610		22,752	6,405	26,821	18,531	75,119
1981	459		10,922	3,607	10,771	5,591	31,350
1982	354		3,144	51	202	3	3,754
1983	465	400	17,056	8,390	1,874	1,760	29,945
1984	594	221	27,292	5,372	6,964	2,492	42,935
1985	630	24	14,411	1,792	3,373	136	20,366
1986	585	77	14,939	1,833	58	110	17,602
1987	427	106	13,887	6,519	6,250	2,270	29,459
1988	954	186	12,967	3,643	1,030	733	19,513
1989	1,232	139	18,805	4,033	695	42	24,946
1990	1,606	128	21,474	3,685	378	12	27,283
1991	1,477	432	25,380	5,439	296	2	33,026
1992	1,866	147	29,862	5,541	0	7	37,423
1993	1,944	171	33,523	4,634	16	15	40,303
1994	2,484	235	29,001	14,693	172	18	46,603
1995	1,752	298	32,711	13,738	2	8	48,509
1996	3,499	144	42,025	5,052	0	0	50,720
1997	2,939	84	24,352	2,690	0	1	30,066
1998	1,272	227	19,277	5,090	0	2	25,868
1999	1,640	259	21,151	5,575	0	0	28,625
2000	3,043	174	28,468	5,447	0	0	37,132
2001	2,863	347	48,117	3,099	0	25	54,451
2002	3,014	646	31,726	3,802	0	0	39,188
2003	3,679	1,181	33,024	3,643	4	0	41,531
2004	3,953	745	20,359	9,684	0	0	34,741
2005	7,716	821	22,102	8,259	0	0	38,898
2006	8,334	216	21,446	11,669	391	0	42,056
2007	2,542	744	17,249	8,073	0	0	28,608
2008	2,418	469	19,509	3,973	0	0	26,369
2009	7,036	1,137	11,260	9,766	0	0	29,199
2010	5,469	700	20,661	14,408	0	0	41,238
2011	3,277	669	24,543	12,478	0	0	40,967
2012	2,965	607	30,113	14,072	0	0	47,757
2013	738	669	25,173	10,374	0	0	36,954
<b>2014</b>	<b>2,472</b>	<b>657</b>	<b>17,795</b>	<b>16,568</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>37,492</b>
<b>Averages</b>							
1979–2013	2,407	400	22,922	6,644	2,085	1,349	35,761
2004–2013	4,445	678	21,242	10,276	39	0	36,679

<sup>a</sup> Chinook salmon are 28" from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28".

<sup>b</sup> 1979 is commercial catch only.

Table 30.—Annette Island Reserve annual commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980–2014.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Chinook</b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Total</b>
1980	38	15,775	2,565	191,854	38,779	249,011
1981	211	25,594	5,092	214,052	24,366	269,315
1982	267	43,475	6,712	162,244	26,814	239,512
1983	170	21,994	7,887	212,944	17,444	260,439
1984	39	23,707	8,240	404,360	71,610	507,956
1985	292	50,899	22,933	407,577	76,225	557,926
1986	98	27,941	52,834	512,733	96,945	690,551
1987	527	47,469	24,042	223,337	86,831	382,206
1988	579	26,555	7,138	364,430	115,825	514,527
1989	369	33,194	21,266	823,081	52,717	930,627
1990	524	43,998	26,764	615,560	75,372	762,218
1991	798	39,353	55,803	296,036	76,844	468,834
1992	455	56,494	54,289	548,384	90,043	749,665
1993	269	76,054	28,199	456,453	65,223	626,198
1994	183	36,458	46,433	339,070	133,206	555,350
1995	122	37,502	41,662	773,781	118,922	971,989
1996	237	22,549	36,039	139,085	115,385	313,295
1997	461	20,720	25,485	114,664	141,511	302,841
1998	270	11,549	29,012	435,816	175,598	652,245
1999	729	16,757	42,662	265,072	84,101	409,321
2000	2,560	11,802	14,173	205,224	132,793	366,552
2001	3,447	15,813	43,642	340,071	105,505	508,478
2002	1,268	21,875	55,071	289,332	62,186	429,732
2003	692	3,935	33,059	103,496	46,431	187,613
2004	1,523	14,661	23,269	172,504	76,862	288,819
2005	1,132	6,374	25,005	108,522	44,853	185,886
2006	509	8,101	25,404	137,321	131,510	302,845
2007	894	13,318	28,795	242,444	153,080	438,531
2008	608	3,813	40,022	299,685	135,988	480,116
2009	627	7,540	30,457	113,077	120,025	271,726
2010	692	9,826	74,552	472,644	246,349	804,063
2011	1,282	17,298	48,007	241,564	288,516	596,667
2012	1,396	16,676	37,684	308,995	341,338	706,089
2013	1,151	7,269	40,881	440,104	144,619	634,024
<b>2014</b>	<b>1,094</b>	<b>8,675</b>	<b>45,305</b>	<b>484,572</b>	<b>98,023</b>	<b>637,669</b>
<b>Averages</b>						
Average 1980– 2013	718	24,598	31,326	322,809	109,230	488,681
Average 2004–2013	981	10,488	37,408	253,686	168,314	470,877
<b>Max. harvest</b>	3,447	76,054	74,552	823,081	341,338	971,989
Max. harvest year	2001	1993	2010	1989	2012	1995
<b>Min. harvest</b>	38	3,813	2,565	103,496	17,444	185,886
Min. harvest year	1980	2,008	1980	2003	1983	2005

Table 31.—Annette Island Reserve annual commercial purse seine salmon harvest in numbers by species, 1980–2014.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Chinook<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Jacks<sup>a</sup></b>	<b>Sockeye</b>	<b>Coho</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Chum</b>	<b>Total</b>
1980	3	-	1,861	909	464,336	17,272	484,381
1981	4	-	1,316	1,100	245,151	4,747	252,318
1982	18	-	2,430	3,024	422,196	12,635	440,303
1983	3	-	5,939	3,335	999,270	4,996	1,013,543
1984	15	-	9,559	11,288	502,465	27,055	550,382
1985	47	-	6,133	3,919	494,115	9,105	513,319
1986	19	-	5,500	20,309	851,282	13,938	891,048
1987	5	-	618	9,204	28,584	17,991	56,402
1988	5	-	2,373	1,431	491,507	11,503	506,819
1989	73	-	14,572	2,127	1,231,281	12,216	1,260,269
1990	34	-	7,732	6,863	478,392	8,349	501,370
1991	2,194	-	5,068	6,262	543,316	4,954	561,794
1992	315	-	3,417	16,736	338,375	11,727	370,570
1993	29	-	14,807	3,868	735,899	8,953	763,556
1994	15	-	5,157	2,409	158,961	3,135	169,677
1995	11	-	18,001	9,695	1,151,375	14,456	1,193,538
1996	1	-	7,310	5,548	728,714	10,905	752,478
1997	29	-	20,645	5,281	295,390	25,062	346,407
1998	34	-	5,005	10,455	363,480	39,083	418,057
1999	10	-	5,110	6,511	631,342	16,230	659,203
2000	2,202	-	10,727	4,016	713,056	32,176	762,177
2001	709	-	25,432	13,413	1,655,144	20,950	1,715,648
2002	550	-	12,946	9,809	1,073,942	21,252	1,118,499
2003	80	4	3,871	6,820	466,016	9,618	486,409
2004	336	2	16,081	5,884	543,146	20,785	586,234
2005	173	-	6,911	6,777	489,527	13,631	517,019
2006	239	1	12,807	4,815	126,099	28,672	172,633
2007	175	2	6,260	5,007	603,712	37,400	652,556
2008	52	-	1,957	7,452	626,445	21,987	657,893
2009	90	7	7,496	15,183	1,612,453	38,480	1,673,709
2010	112	7	4,943	10,408	854,881	68,069	938,420
2011	420	-	12,031	4,989	498,932	142,056	658,428
2012	225	-	5,415	4,690	498,882	126,521	635,733
2013	245	1	3,625	7,834	2,137,912	37,862	2,187,479
<b>2014</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12,970</b>	<b>5,464</b>	<b>1,476,628</b>	<b>31,307</b>	<b>1,526,562</b>
<b>Averages</b>							
Average 1980–2013	249	1	8,031	6,982	678,105	26,287	719,655
Average 2004–2013	207	2	7,753	7,304	799,199	53,546	868,010
<b>Max. harvest</b>	2,202	7	25,432	20,309	2,137,912	142,056	2,187,479
Max. harvest year	2000	2009	2001	1986	2013	2011	2013
<b>Min. harvest</b>	1	1	618	909	28,584	3,135	56,402
Min. harvest year	1996	2006	1987	1980	1987	1994	1987

<sup>a</sup> Chinook salmon are 28" from the tip of snout to tip of tail, jacks are less than 28".

- No data for Jack Chinook.

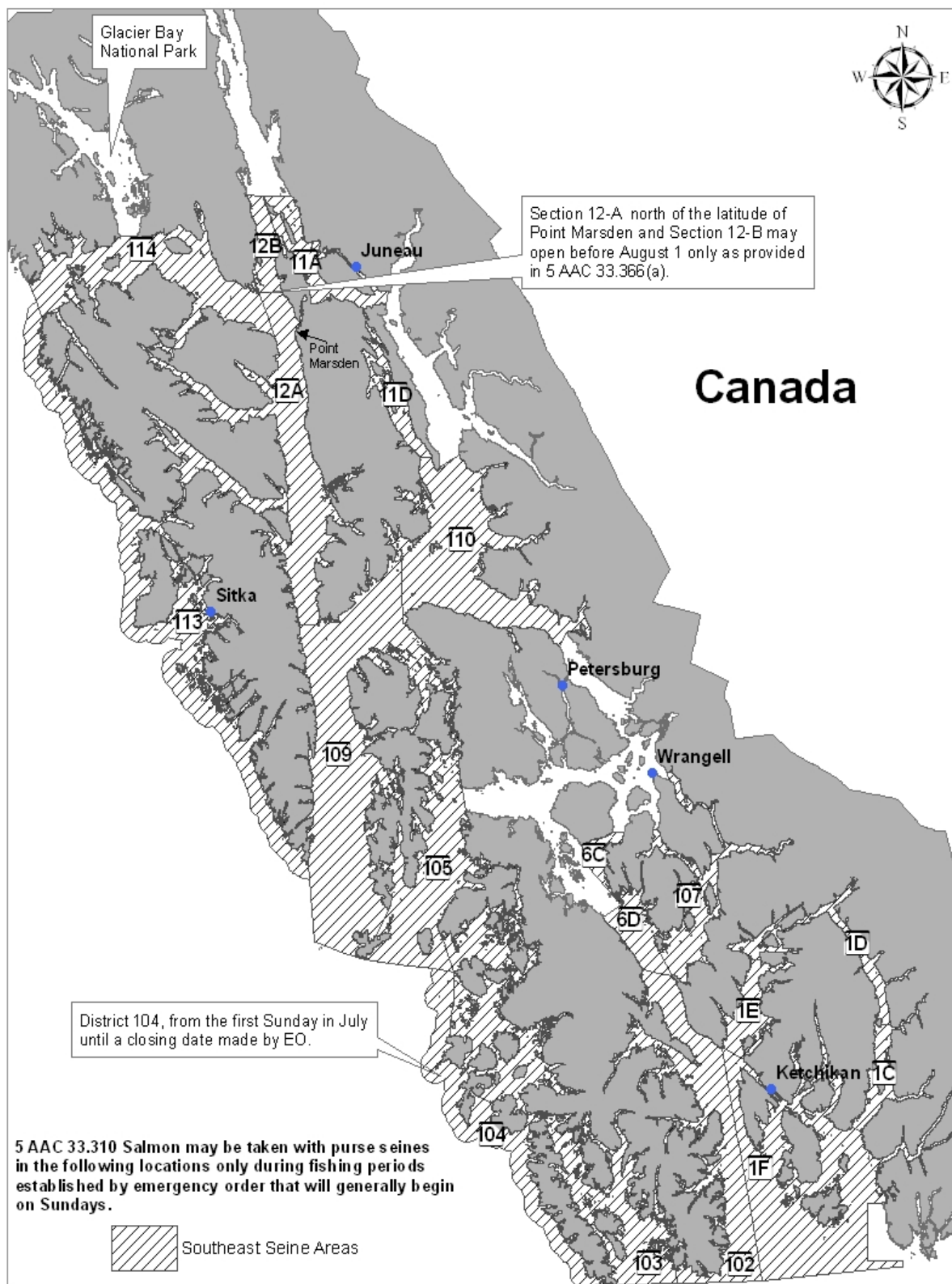


Figure 1.—Southeast Alaska purse seine fishing areas. Fishing periods and areas are determined by emergency order.

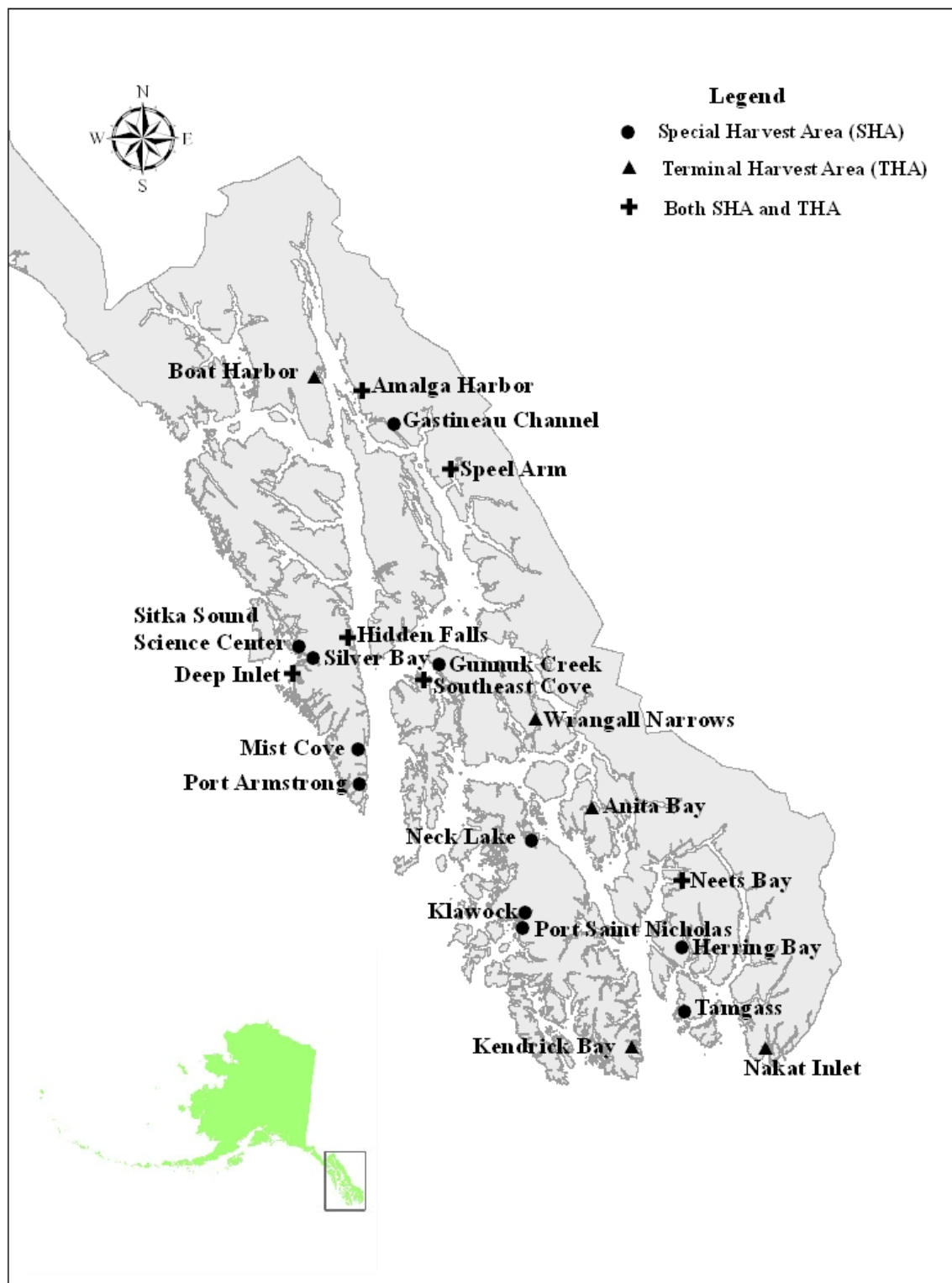


Figure 2.—Locations of terminal harvests in Southeast Alaska showing common property terminal harvest areas (THAs), private hatchery cost recovery special harvest areas (SHAs), and areas with both harvest types.

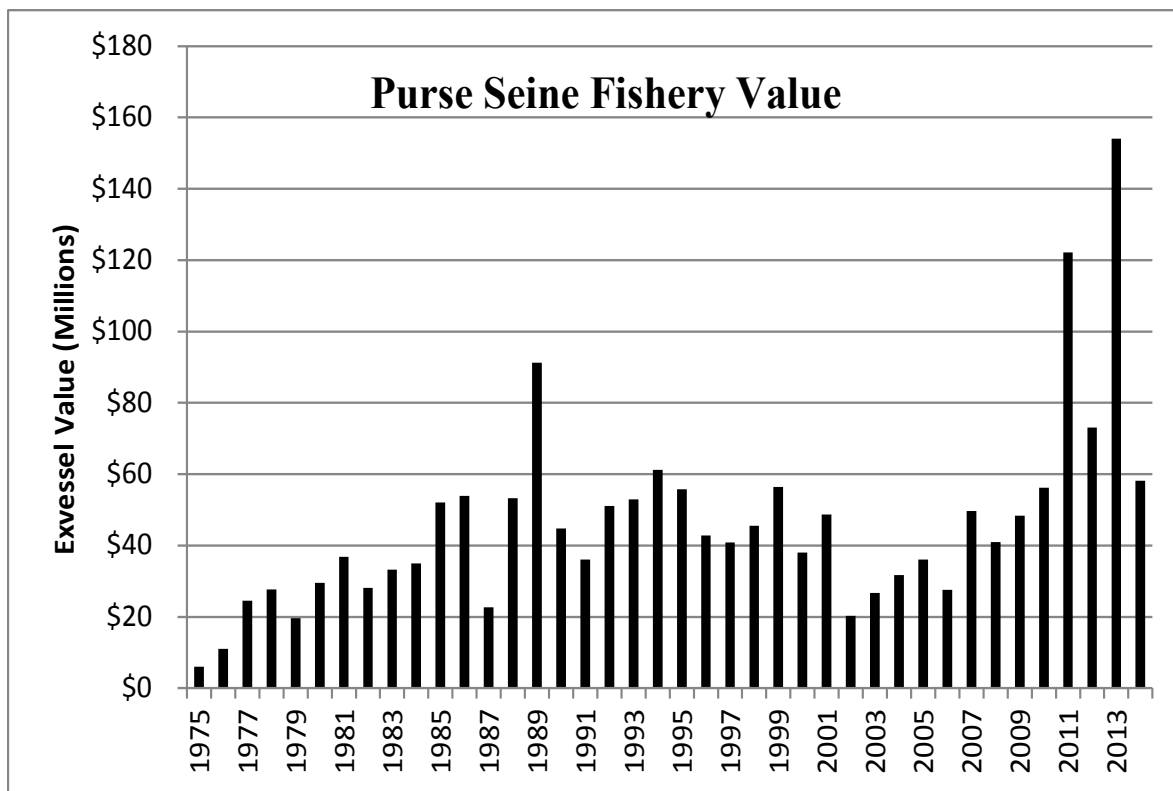


Figure 3.—Southeast Alaska purse seine fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvest), from 1975 to 2014.

*Note:* Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2013 (CFEC 2014). Fish ticket data for 2014.



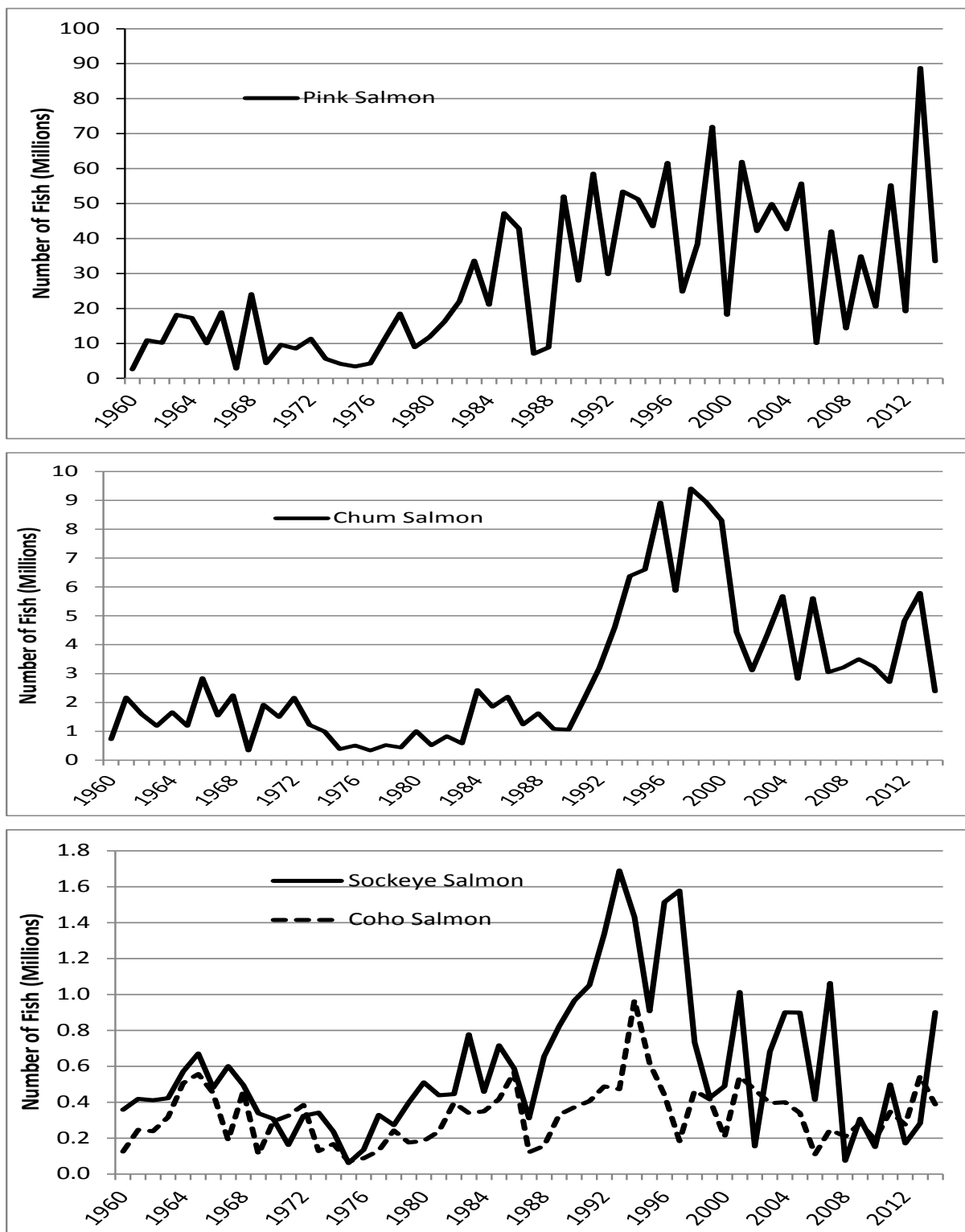


Figure 4.—Southeast Alaska Region annual common property purse seine salmon harvest (traditional and terminal harvest areas), in numbers of fish, for pink, chum, coho, and sockeye salmon, from 1960 to 2014.

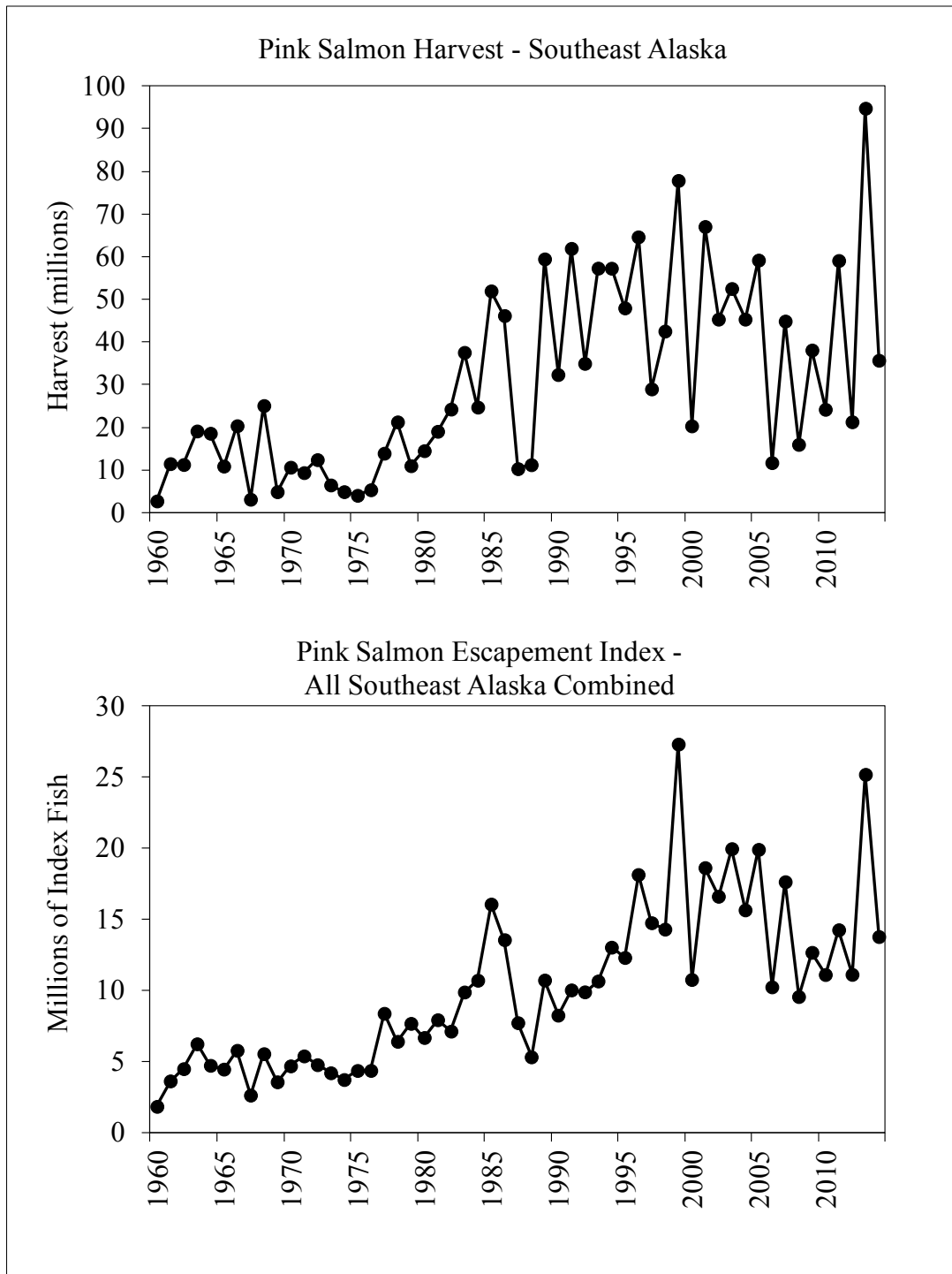


Figure 5.—Trends of pink salmon harvest and pink salmon escapement index for Southeast Alaska, all sub-regions combined, from 1960 to 2014.

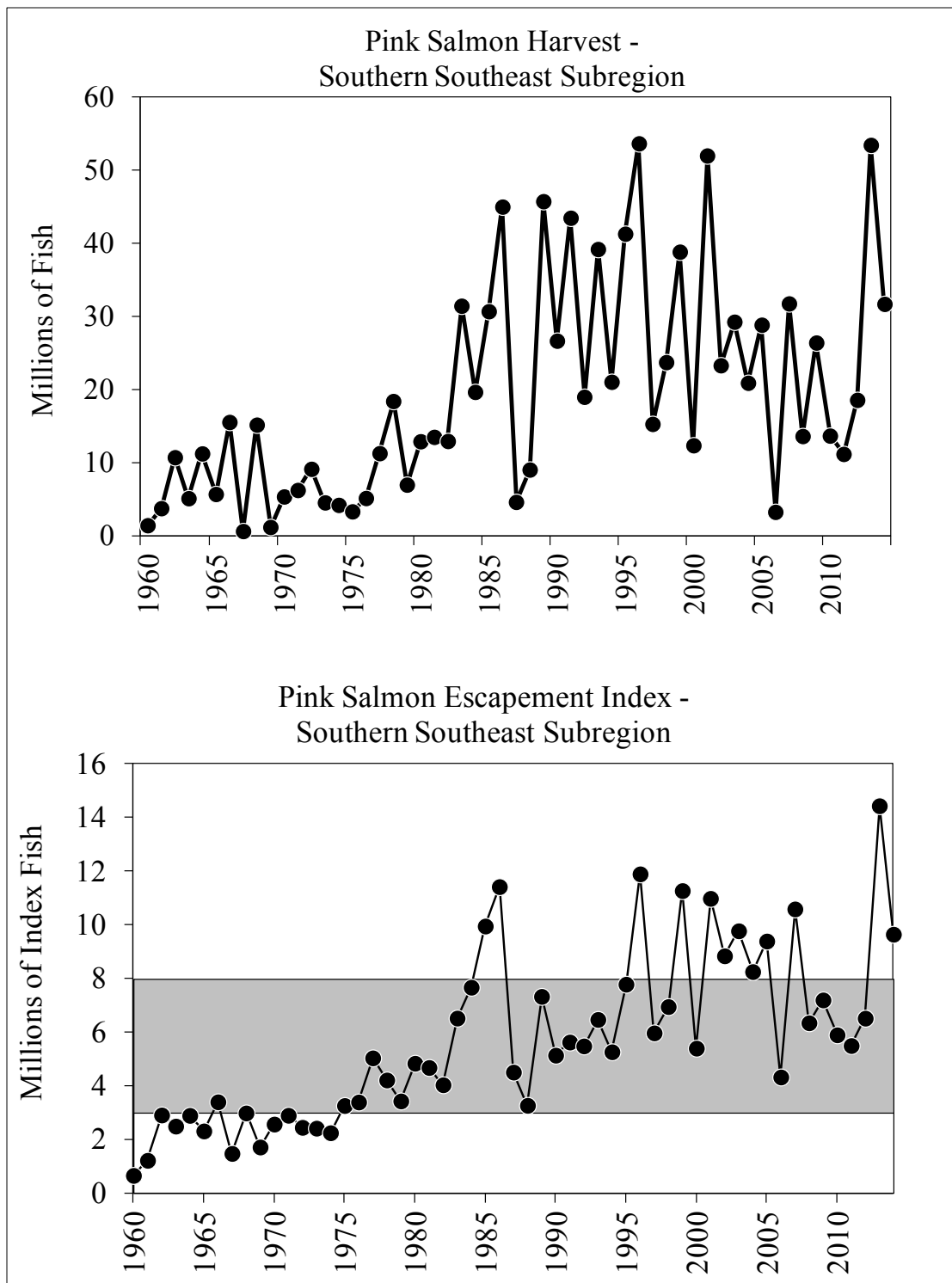


Figure 6.—Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Southern Southeast sub-region, 1960–2014 (Districts 101-108). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 3.0 million to 8.0 million index spawners.

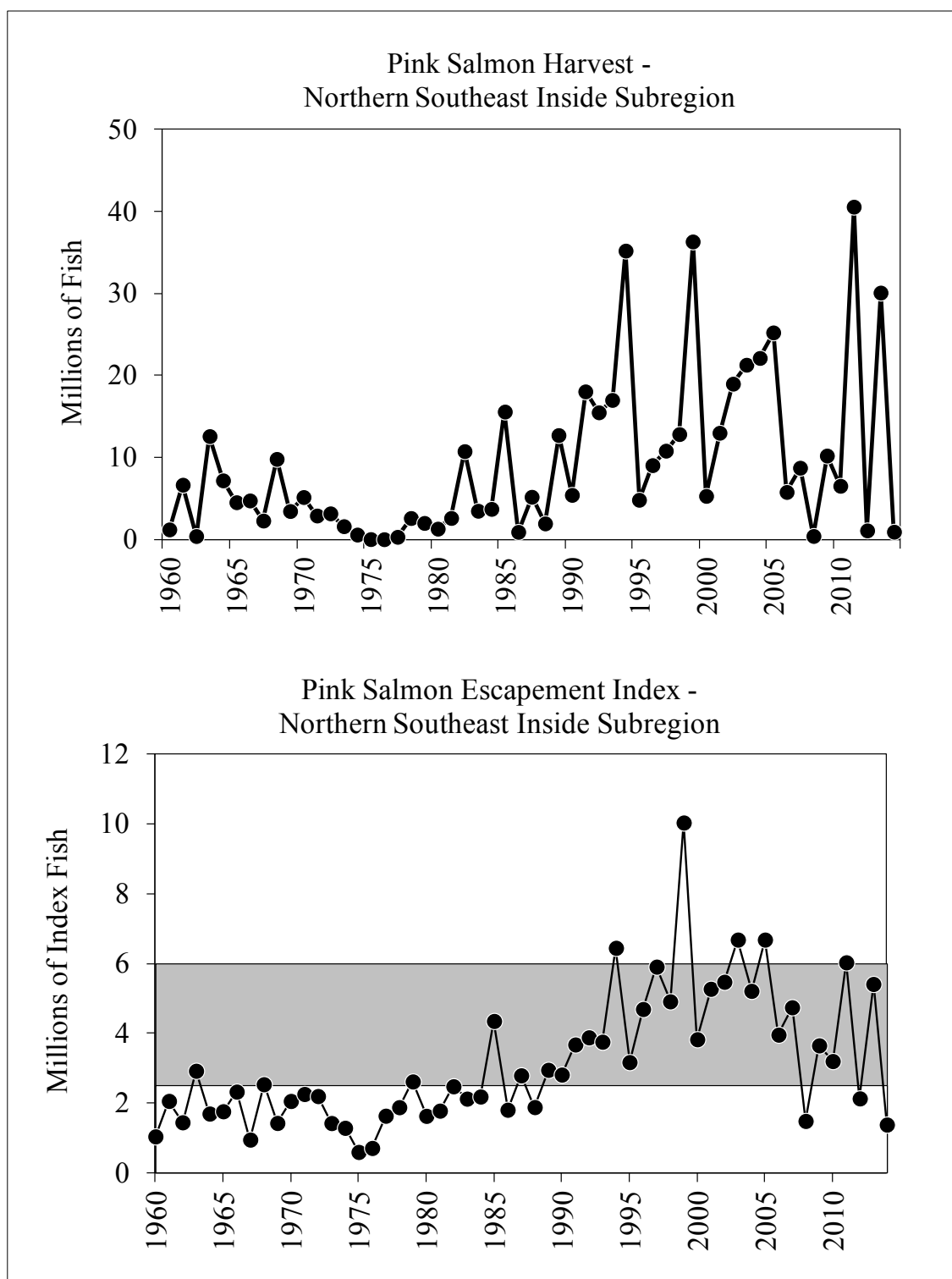


Figure 7.– Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Inside sub-region, 1960–2014 (Districts 109–112, 114–115, and 113 sub-districts 51–59). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 2.5 million to 6.0 million index spawners.

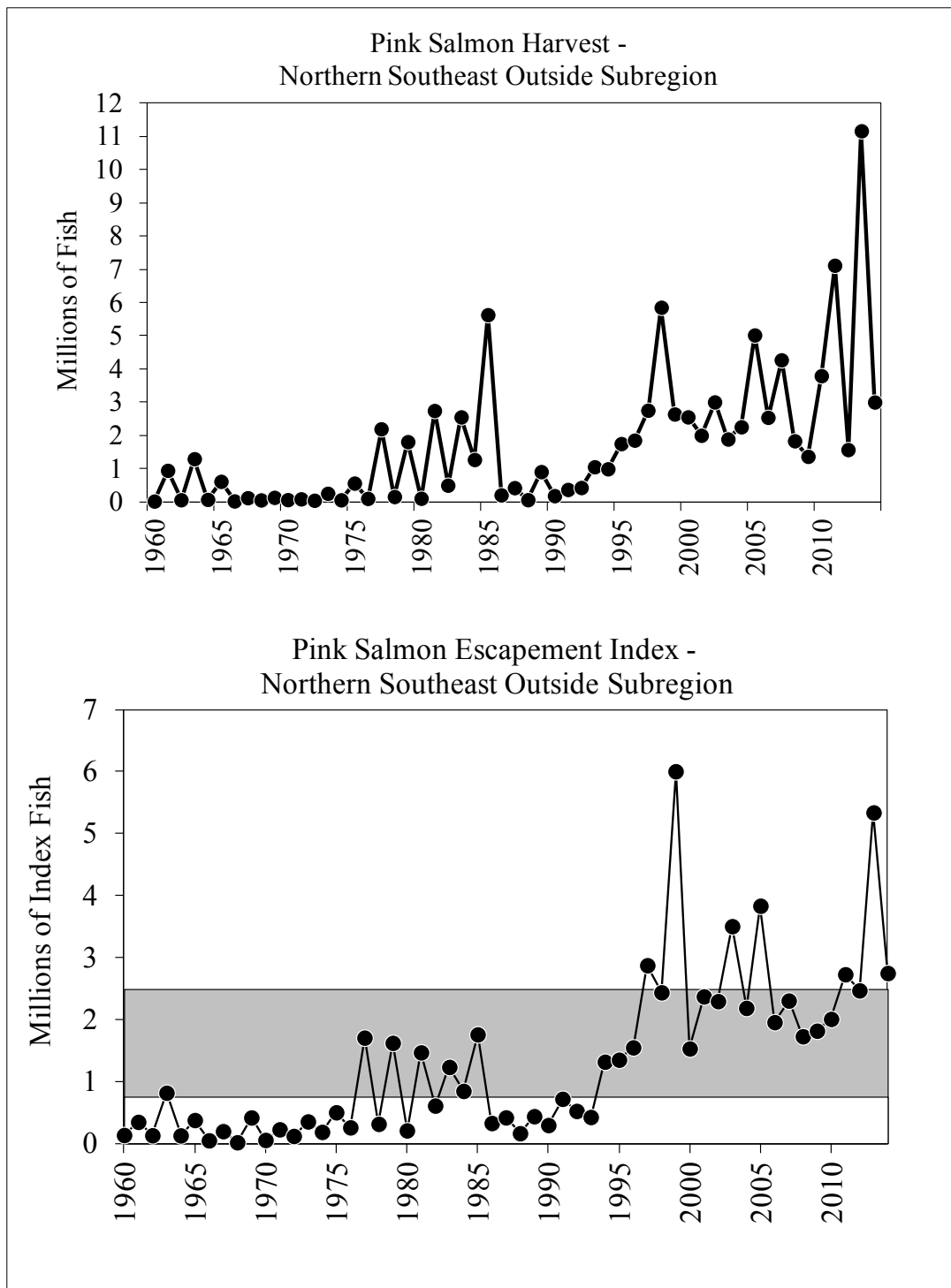


Figure 8.— Annual pink salmon harvest and escapement index for the Northern Southeast Outside sub-region, 1960–2014 (District 113, sub-districts 22–44 and 62–96). The shaded area shows the escapement goal range of 0.75 million to 2.50 million index spawners.

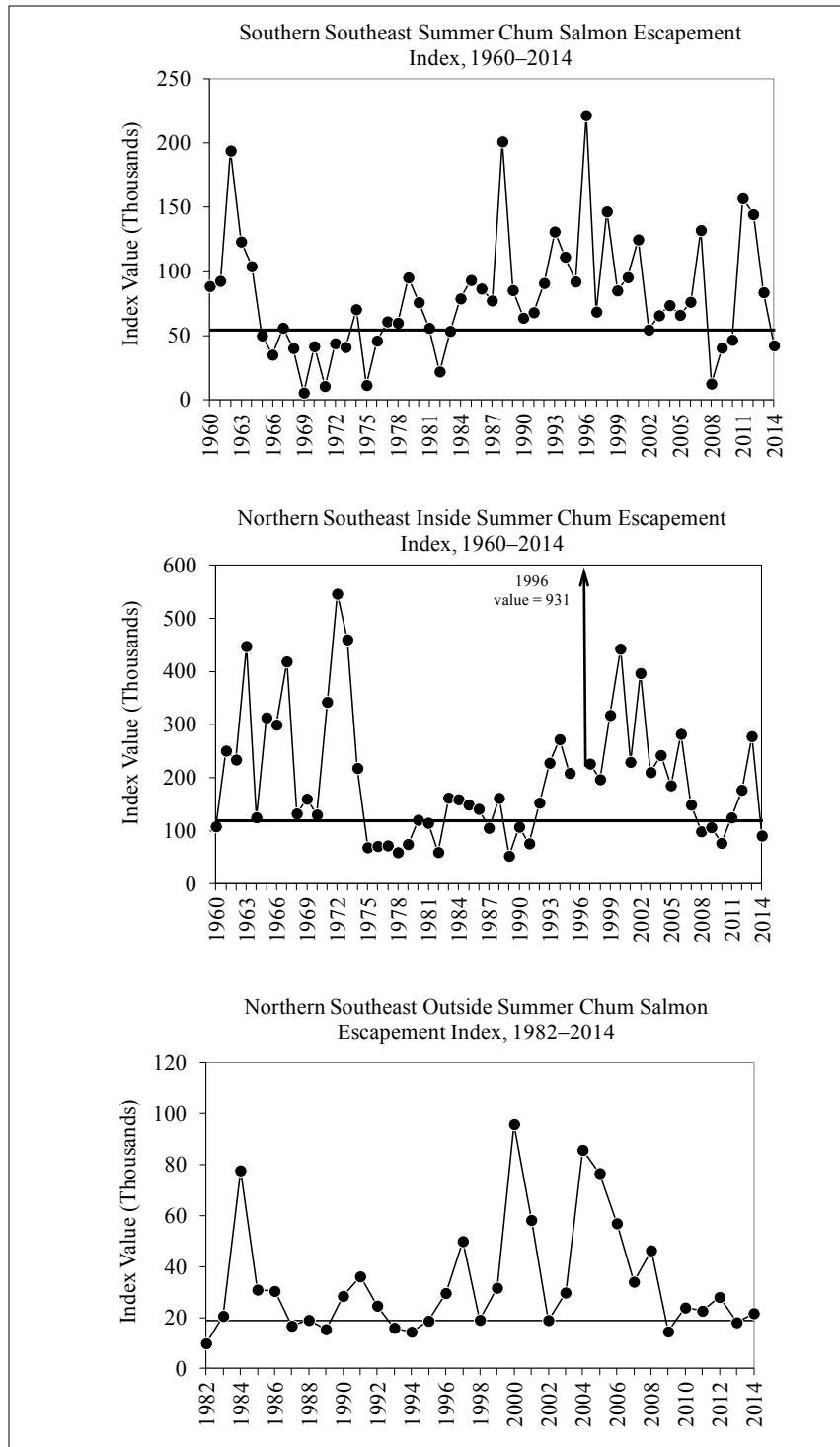


Figure 9.— Wild summer-run chum salmon escapement indices for the Southern Southeast stock group (1960–2014), Northern Southeast Inside stock group (1960–2014), and Northern Southeast Outside stock group (1982–2014). The solid lines show the sustainable escapement goal threshold for each stock.

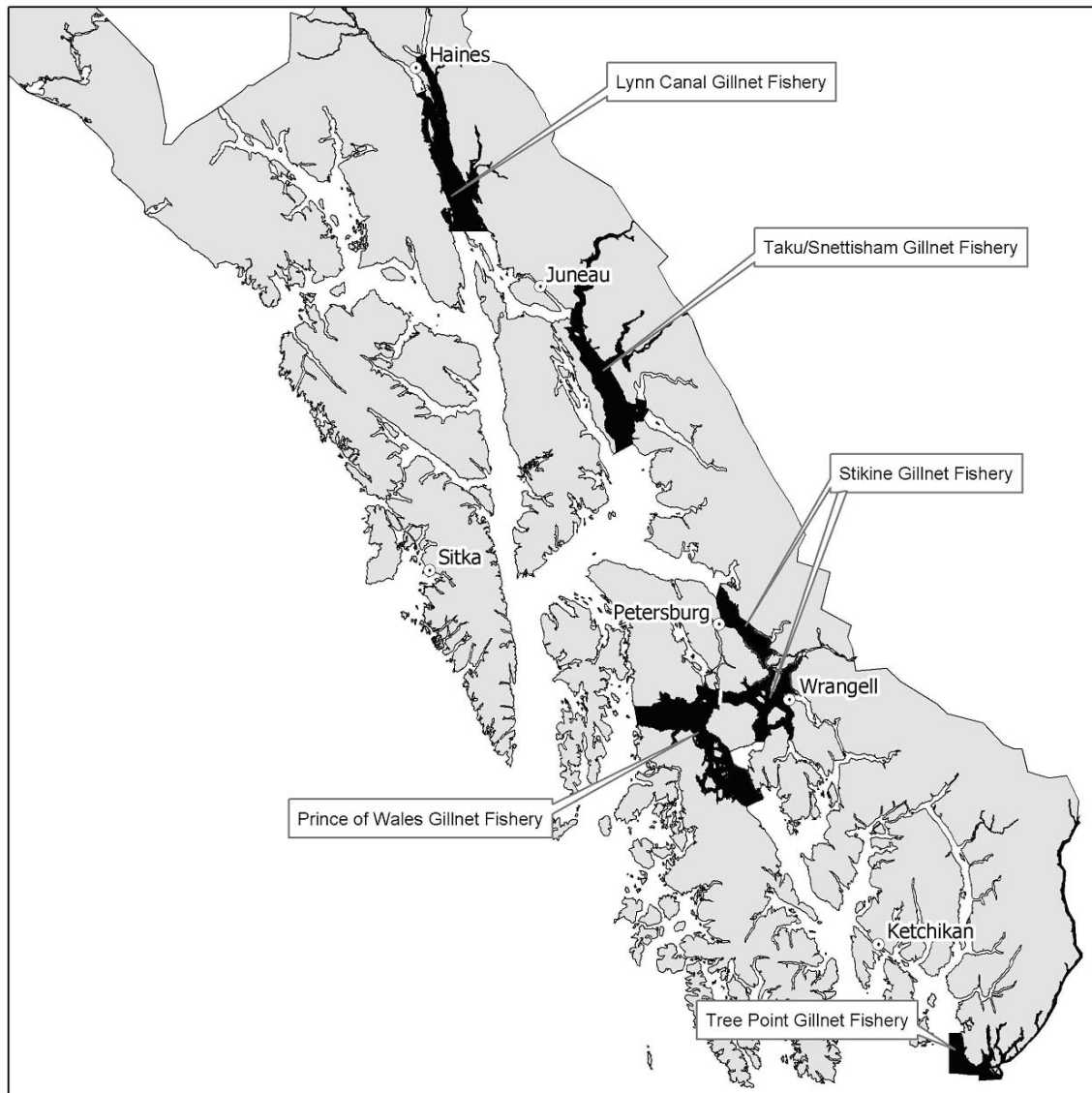


Figure 10.—Traditional drift gillnet fishing areas in Southeast Alaska.

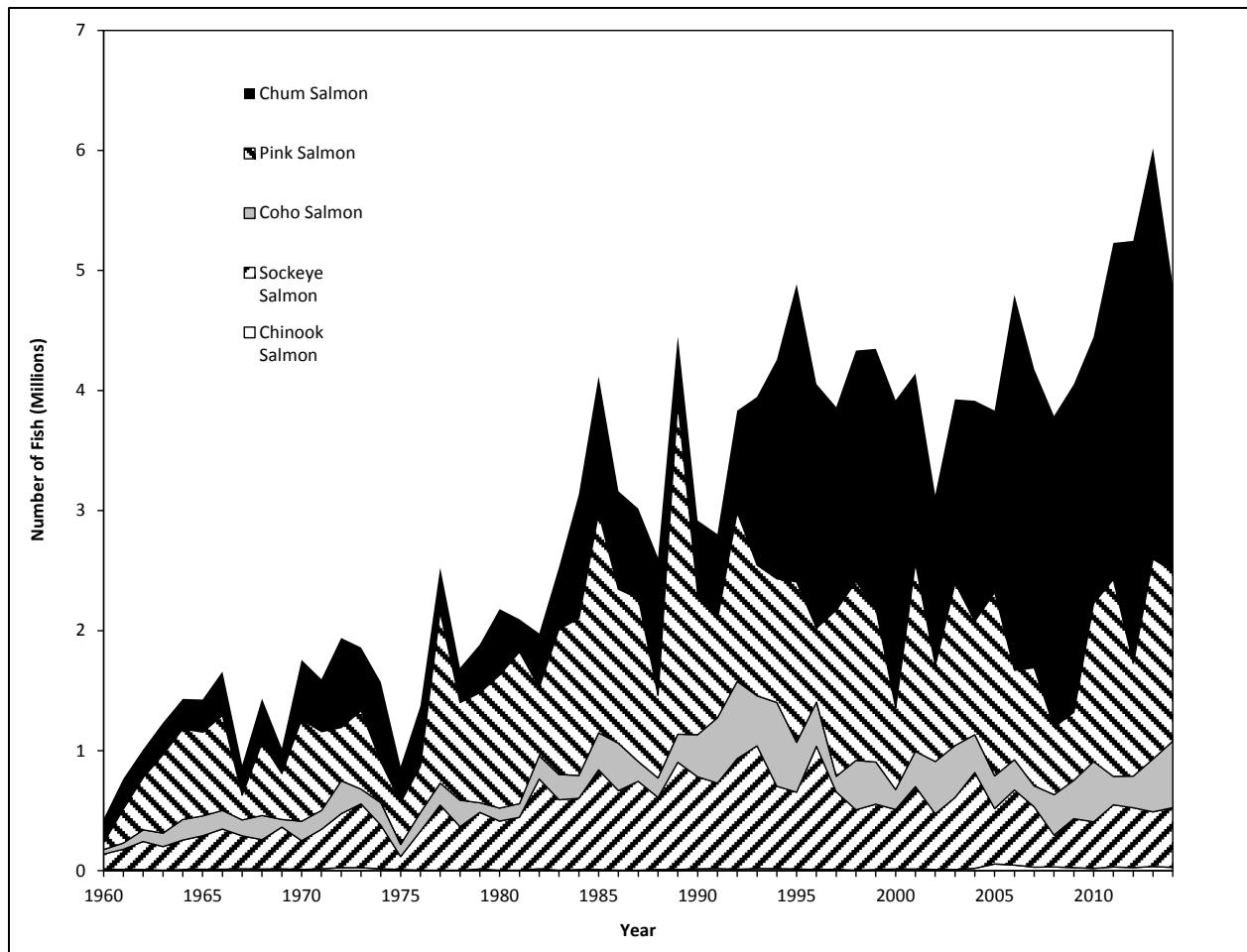


Figure 11.—Southeast Alaska annual total commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest from traditional and terminal harvest areas harvests, in numbers, by species, 1960 to 2014.



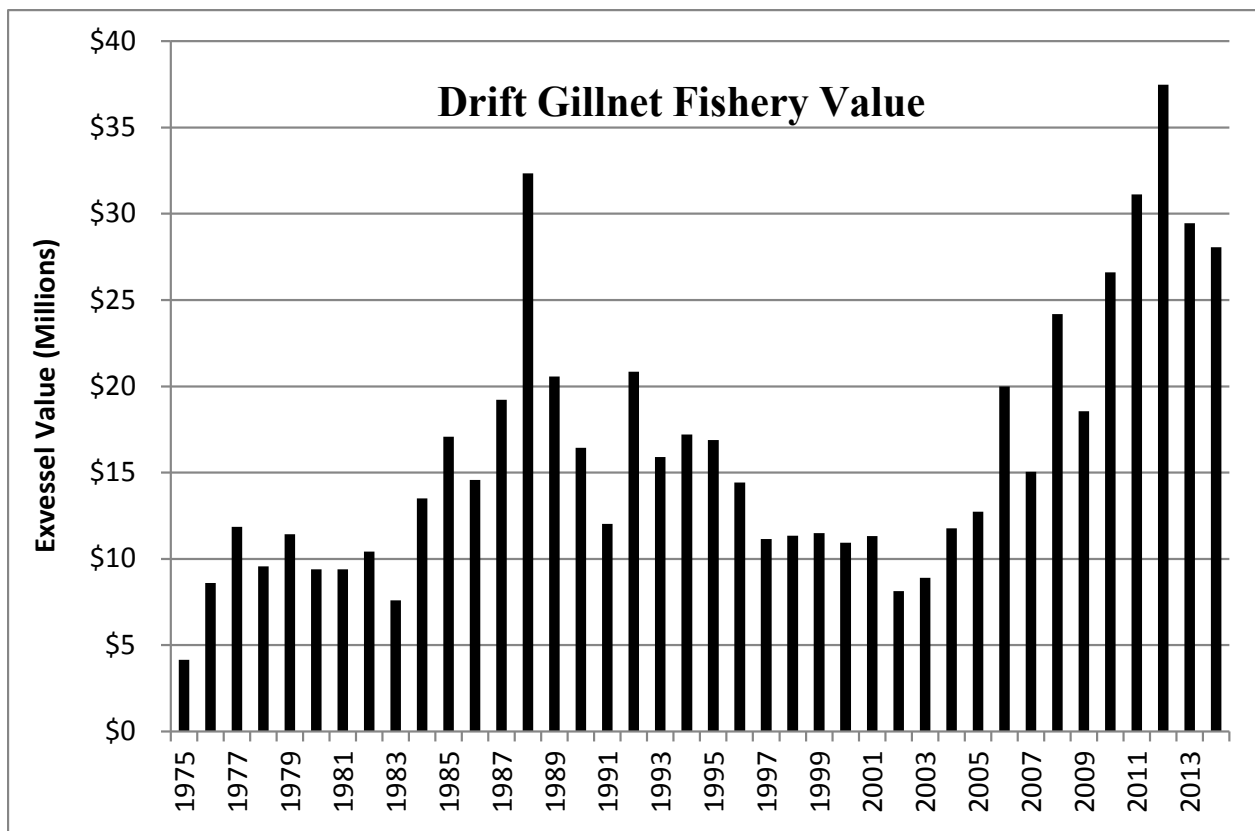


Figure 12.—Southeast Alaska drift gillnet fishery exvessel value in dollars (common property harvests) from 1975 to 2014.

*Note:* Data from CFEC basic information tables, 1975–2013 (CFEC 2015). Fish ticket data for 2014.